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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SHORT BUT POINTED

CRITICISMS AND OBSERVATIONS OF CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

Swinburne's Poetic Flame Lights the Way for Grim Revolution—An Anti-Jap "Translation"—The Horrors of Harrimanism, and What'll Come of Them—Gooding in Danger of a Roosevelitian Somersault—The Dreams of Hannahan—Other Items of Interest and Value.

Swinburne's lines suggesting that the fate of Alexander II. of Russia light Alexander III to the same finale seem to have been taken to heart by the Russian revolutionists and extended in its application. With clock-work precision one pillar of the throne after the other is shot down like the dogs that they are.

The latest move of the capitalist forces in California against the Japanese whose great fault is to be "merciless towards the employers," is the publication in the San Francisco "Examiner," last December 30th, of what purports to be a translation of an article from a Japanese Labor paper, printed in Berkeley, Cal. The "translation" sets forth that "the President's death is urged." In evidence of "good faith" the translation reproduces the alleged article photographically in Japanese, so that "everybody may see for himself." ! ! The translation, of course, is a garbled and malicious forgery.

Capitalism affects horror at the ruin, confiscation and concentration consummated by Harriman. But we may rest assured that nothing will come of it for Capitalism cannot afford to quarrel with its own essence. Harriman may be indicted, "remedial legislation" may be passed, only to have essentially the same manifestations under new forms. The futility of the Northern Securities case should leave no doubt about that.

It is probably true what Gov. Gooding is saying that he has the support and approval of President Roosevelt in his kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in his scheme to cause judicial murder to be committed upon these men, and in his tactics of spreading calumnious reports against them. It is probably true that Roosevelt has expressed his approval to Gooding on all this. Positive, however, is the prospect that, the men being acquitted, Roosevelt will then declare Gooding's report about him "an unqualified falsehood." It is Roosevelt's way to make such somersaults back. He did so with Whitney, he did so with ex-Senator Chandler when the rebate bill was up, he did so with Representative Wadsworth on the meat inspection bill, and he has done so more recently with the Storers in the matter of the intrigue he was conducting to have Archbishop Ireland made a Cardinal.

A lame De Leonism has broken out in the Socialist party camp in Chicago and Minneapolis. Charges have been preferred in these two camps against the swindling practices of the "Appeal to Reason" of offering worthless land as premium for subs. In the first place, such practices are ingrain with the "Appeal"; they are nothing new; they have been long ago exposed in The People; De Leonism does not consist in winking a long time at a fraud, and then denouncing it; such conduct savors of failure to "divvy." In the second place, it ill becomes crooks who joined the "Appeal" howl against the I. W. W. convention and praises for the grafter Sherman to find fault with their pal; De Leonism does not consist in a conspiracy of swindlers who start exposing one another when their plots are shattered.

Hannahan, grand chief of the locomotive enginemen (formerly firemen), must be dreaming. He, in attempting to form a union composed of all men working on railroad locomotives, is running counter to the craft autonomy which keeps the working class divided; and on which the capitalists rely to defeat any movement really in its behalf. Any organization tending to industrialism, even in form, will not be tolerated by the railroad magnates, as such a form may take on (as it is always likely to), the revolutionary spirit; then, where would the capitalist class and its institutions be? Why, at the mercy of the working class. Hence it is, that the railroad magnates have called various railroad brotherhoods into conference with Hannahan, and threatened his organization with organized scabbing. Hannahan must be dreaming, if he thinks he can "go up" successfully against such a combination. Only a revolutionary working class, thoroughly aroused to the significance of real industrial unionism, can do that.

A neat and valuable little 30-paged booklet upon Industrial Unionism has just been issued by the headquarters of the I. W. W. The booklet comprises two parts—one entitled "Handbook of Industrial Unionism' by Wm. E. Trautmann, the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W.; the second part is a chart entitled "Analysis of the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" by A. S. Edwards, the Editor of "The Industrial Worker,' organ of the I. W. W. The "Handbook" and "Analysis" constitute a first class compendium for general information to all, and specifically for the guidance of organizers.

This week's quota of false information, furnished by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," is the statement that, between April 1, 1891, when the Weekly People was started, to July 10, 1899, when the split took place in the Socialist Labor Party, the Volkszeitung Corporation paid out of its own pockets for the paper a deficit of $17,55[illegible]1. There is absolutely no truth in t[illegible] The Corporation expended not one red copper upon The People during that period when it acted as the publisher for the S. L. P. of its organ. On the contrary, Every cent expended came direct from the pockets of the S. L. P. itself; and so far from "sacrificing" itself, the Corporation made money out of the S. L. P. When the S. L. P. decided to itself resume the publication of its national organ, it did so because it got tired of having its funds flow into private pockets of Corporation members, and thus contribute to the "savings" with which they bought houses or expended upon wassail and women, while being a drag upon the Labor movement by acting as barkers for the A. F. of L.

The annual report of the Panama Railroad Company transmitted to Congress shows a total earning of $1,005,-275. The Culebra Hill and the Chagres River can not present a greater difficulty to the cutting of the canal than do such huge earnings, which would come to a substantial stoppage if a canal is in operation.

In the "Miners' Magazine" of last November 29th, Editor John M. O'Neill publishes, under the flaming headline, running clean across the page—"The Tail of the Comet of the So-Called Revolutionaries as Seen in the Cactus Country"—a letter from one E. P. Starr, who calls himself "ex-Vice President of Globe (Ariz.) Miners' Union No. 60," and which closes with this choice bit of Blackguardism, otherwise termed "O'Neillism": "This is a great country, in size, washed by the oceans, kissed by the lakes and embraced by the gulf, and has 80,000,-000 people within its borders, and a sucker born every minute. This is why De Leon has succeeded so far." Who is this "ex-Vice President" Starr?

The "Miners' Magazine" had the answer almost immediately after it published Starr's letter under scareheads. But that notwithstanding, and notwithstanding the fact that the communication came, not from an ex-individual, but from the President, J. J. Clark, and the Financial Secretary Jno. Gallagher, of McCabe Miners' Union No. 18, W. F. of M., signed and sealed, the answer was suppressed until the Magazine's issue of a month later, December 27, and was placed under the tame regulation head of "Correspondence." Now what is that answer? The "ex-Vice President" Starr is proven documentarily, with dates, places and signatures attached, to be a habitual grafter, not upon the living only but even upon the dead having on two occasions taken possession of the moneys and effects of deceased members and keeping them!

Any comment necessary on O'Neill's protege?

DETECTIVES TURNED LETTER WRITERS

The Mine Owners' Association of the West is now putting its corps of detectives to a new use. The use that the Association had hitherto put its agents to is described on pages 188-193 of the official report, made to the United States Senate in 1905, on the Labor disturbances in Colorado. These agents were engaged to incite the Union miners to acts of violence, and, failing in their efforts, to commit the crimes themselves, and then saddle them on the men. The cases of Beckman, Sterling, McKinney and Scott are classic. They derailed trains, dynamited and brought on other mine accidents. The innocent men, whom the agents caused to be arrested as guilty of these crimes, being acquitted while the real criminals partly confessed, partly were convicted, but all escaping with the Association's aid, this sort of activity on the part of its agents was found too dangerous by the Association. Perhaps the agents themselves became less daring or willing, possibly also more exacting in their price. The result has been the turning of their activity into other channels less exposed to exposure. The new channel is that of writing anonymous letters threatening the authorities with all manner of dreadful visitations. Of course the letters are so couched as to seem to come from workingmen. The plan is now in full working order. How well that mill is running appears from the press despatches that the Mine Owners' Association are now causing to be sent out from Boise, Idaho, and which the Republican-Democratic press is greedily reproducing under appropriate scare heads, as evidence of the guilt of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in particular, the working class in general.

In these despatches Gov. Gooding of Idaho is reported to have a "two-foot stack" of "protesting letters." The letters bear the post-marks of a great variety of towns. Passages from the letters, choice passages neatly coined in the Association's own offices, and with which the Governor, as a member of the Association, was surely familiar in advance, are "read to reporters" with unction by Governor Gooding, and they reappear prettily dished up in the columns of the capitalist press.

It must be admitted that here is change for the better. The arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for long constituted the theme of hysterical capitalist newspaper reports. Murder and many minor crimes had formerly to be committed by the Association's agents as "evidence" of the guilt of the imprisoned men, and for the purpose of creating a public opinion favorable to the contemplated judicial murder. Now the worst that these detectives of the Association are doing is to manufacture letters. Lord Pauncefot, once British Ambassador at Washington, and a thorough hater of newspaper reporters, is said to have addressed the Grill Club, a reporters' club, at one of their banquets and introduced his address with these words: "I am delighted to see you all here to-night," great applause, during which Lord Pauncefot wiped his eye-glasses, and, having readjusted them continued: "Yes, I am delighted because so long as you are here you will be away from mischief elsewhere."—So long as Gov. Gooding's nasty pets are simply writing letters they will be away from their usual mischievous occupation of murdering, dynamiting and other crimes.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

LEARNS WHY SAM GOMPERS FLEW TO HAVANA.

Necessity of Quelling I. W. W. Agitation There as Potent a Reason as the Desire to Escape Supporting Teamster Shea in Chicago—Fighting Fire with Fire in the East Side Theatres—Important and Far-Reaching Amendments to Council Constitution Adopted.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the New York Industrial Council for some time was held last Thursday, the 10th inst., at Faggiano Hall, 222 East 29th street, and took up and finished the important work of adopting several radical amendments to the old Council By-laws.

Of these the most far-reaching in effect are the abolition of the presidency and vice-presidency, and increasing the representation of locals in the Council by allowing two delegates for the first fifty members instead of for the first 100 as previously, and one additional delegate for each additional fifty or major fraction thereof. The limit of delegates from one union remains the same, five. The Council will now elect its chairman and vice-chairman at each meeting.

By reason of the merging of the various former Jewish locals into their respective Industrial Unions, the Jewish Sub-Council has now become unnecessary and untenable, and was therefore dissolved. The Jewish branches of the locals will, however, continue connection through a Jewish Organization Board, which will carry on work supplementary to and under direction of the Industrial Council.

No changes were made in the financial relations between the Council and the locals.

The spirited communication from General Headquarters (see page 6 of this issue), giving the excellent news that the referendum vote in the I. W. W. is overwhelmingly against the reactionists was read and loudly applauded. The brief recounting of the heroic laobrs of the new Executive Board to hold the organization together and keep it on its feet after the dastardly seizure by the thug-hiring corruptionists of the headquarters and property though not entirely new to the delegates, nevertheless threw much additional light on the titanic struggle, and was listened to with breathless interest. The call for $5,000 within the month, to increase the corps of organizers already in the field to meet the multitudinous demands from the workers in all industries, was met with splendid spirit. The secretary of the Council was instructed to call special meetings of all the constituent locals, for the purpose of action on this call, and making a proper response. The general administration need have no fear but New York will do its part in the work.

Another illustration of A. F. of L. methods was afforded the Council, apropos of the Jewish Actors' strike on the East Side, reported a couple of weeks ago in the C. F. U. Circus. The delegates of the Hebrew Legitimate and Variety Actors, No. 209, I. W. W., presented, Thursday night, the inside facts in the case. The contracts in most of the Jewish theatres are renewable January 17, and the I. W. W. actors succeeded in getting contracts in two theatres, to begin on that date. A. F. of L. actors were at the time employed there, but had made no new contract for employment after the 17th. Hearing, however, that the I. W. W. had secured engagements for the coming season, the A. F. of L. union, No. 5, called a fake strike, making no demand for wages or hours, but simply to freeze the I. W. W. men out of the places. Under the circumstances, the Council decided to give the A. F. of L. crew a dose of their own medicine, and instructed the Actors how to conduct the fight along winning lines. Developments in the situation promise to be interesting.

Organizer Fischer reported at length on the Beller cloak strike, in which 250 I. W. W. men are involved, and putting up one of the most splendid fights ever seen in the industry, to their own great encouragement, and the wonder and envy of the fakir-ridden A. F. of L. workers in the same trade, who are beginning to see the cloven hoofs of their former "leaders." The delegates all spoke highly of the spirit and energy displayed by the strikers, and subscription lists for their support went like hot cakes. The story that Lefkowitz, the strike treasurer's arrest, on Thursday, on a charge of "anarchy," was due to the I. W. W. motto at the head of the subscription lists found on him: "An injury to one is an injury to all," raised a hearty laugh, and speeded the distribution of the lists.

Another amusing report was that of Delegate Unger, of the Cigar workers. Through Spanish members of that union who keep in close touch with the trade in Florida and Cuba, it was learned that Sam Gompers's recent flying trip to the island was not merely to avoid appearing in Chicago in defense of Shea, the teamsters' officer whom he got into trouble. The other reason was that I. W. W. tobacco industry literature, gotten out by the Spaniards of the New York Cigar workers' local, was creating a furore in Tampa, Key West, and Havana, and Sammy felt that his presence on the spot was needed to lay the specter. That he failed utterly in this part of his mission is evidenced by letters arriving regularly from those cities.

FREE LECTURES ON SOCIALISM

Under the auspices of Section New York County Socialist Labor Party WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 8 o'clock, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place (East 8th street), near 3rd avenue.

Questions and discussions to follow each lecture.

Wednesday, January 23rd. Subject: "The Labor Process." (First os a series of five lectures.) Lecturer, Frank Bohn.

Wednesday, January 30th. Subject: "Early American Labor Organizations." Lecturer, Justus Ebert.

Wednesday, February 6th. Subject: "Commodity Labor Power." (Second of the series.) Lecturer, Frank Bohn.

Wednesday, February 13th. Subject: "Modern American Labor Organizations." Lecturer, Justus Ebert.

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CAMPAIGN ON

IN CHICAGO,—S. L. P. ENTERS MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

Section Confident It Can Secure Required Number of Signatures—New State Executive Committee Elected And In Working Order—Socialist Party Men Turning To Socialist Labor Party Press.

Chicago, December 30.—Ring out the old, ring in the new. Ring out the false, ring in the true. The old year is gone, the new is here. The S. L. P. will do good work this year. This is not poetry, but fact. Section Chicago, started the New Year "for fair." We have decided to enter the spring municipal elections. We must get seven thousand signatures in order to get on the ballot. So here we start the run; you comrades elsewhere, just watch the fun.

Eleven hundred wage slaves endorsed our principles as right at the ballot box, last election. We already have strong support in this city, and if we don't get on the ballot in the spring election, the fault will be with our members, friends and sympathizers. We call on them to give us their assstance. Write to T. Davis, organizer Section Chicago, and he will give you the desired information.

Section Chicago has also opened the New Year by electing the following for members of the State Executive Committee: M. Beill, J. Bobinsky, B. Stone, H. Friedman, D. Duncan, E. T. Holmes, K. Kleiminger and J. Billow. The following officers were elected: recording secretary, Kleiminger; financial secretary-treasurer, Friedmann; organizer, Billow; grieavnce committee, Beill, Bobinsky and Holmes.

Beginning with the 3rd Wednesday evening of January, 1907, the S. E. C. will meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at Hungarian headquarters, Fulton near Paulina streets. It is now up to the members throughout the state to give the committee constructive work to do.

One of our members secured five subs to the Weekly People from Socialist party members. He expects more. The awakening of the Socialist party members is apparent in this city, in spite of the Chicago "Daily Socialist." This sheet,—which is neither a "handbill" nor a "campaign leaflet," as the Daily People was called by the Socialist party leaders, but inferior to both, and in nowise comparable to our daily—has sickened them. The paper is absolutely owned and controlled by a corporation of individuals, composed of socialists and non-socialists. The editor is controlled by a directorate; and the rank and file have been deprived of every privilege they ever had in connection with the privately-owned press of the Socialist party. They consequently refuse to support it and are turning to The People instead.

HARTFORD, TAKE NOTICE.

Section Hartford S. L. P., will hold an Entertainment and dance on January 19, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. All friends and sympathizers are invited.

CONGRESSIONAL

THE DEBATE ON THE 16-HOUR RAILROAD BILL.

Scenes That Recall Happenings During the Period of Abolitionist Agitation—Corrupt Reasoning Upon Which the Hours of Work of Railroad Employes Should Not Be Limited Even to the Inhumanly Long Stretch of Sixteen Hours.

The "epoch" in last week's transactions of Congress was the debate on the 8th in the Senate on the Employers' Liability bill, to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employes thereon.

The history of the bill is the following: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had successively petitioned Congress for a law restricting their hours of labor. The engineers asked for a national law "prohibiting the exececssive hours" that engineers on many roads were held to duty; while the trainmen, more specific in their demands, petitioned for a law that should limit the hours of service "for all employes engaged in train and yard service" to sixteen. The House, at its first session, passed a bill in this sense. Forwarded to the Senate, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin met the bill with a new one. La Follette's bill met in the Senate committee the fate that the House bill had met at La Follette's hand. It was amended by striking out the entire text and substituting other language. As finally reported, the bill provides "that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or any of its officers or agents, to require or permit any employe engaged in or connected with the moving of any train . . . to remain on duty more than sixteen consecutive hours"; cases of casualty, occurring "after such employe has started on his trip" are excepted. The bill further prohibits the requiring or permitting of "any such employe to go on duty without having had at least ten hours rest." Finally, the bill provides a penalty of "one thousand dollars for each and every such offence." During its consideration twenty-five amendments were offered to the bill. With the exception of the eight amendments proposed by Senator La Follette, all the others are intended to knock the bottom from under the bill. The amendment of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire embodies the main features of the latter batch. It provides that, in case the men themselves consent, they may be kept at work for a longer stretch of hours than sixteen.

The first feature of the debate is that, out of the eleven and a half pages which it fills in the Congressional Record, fully five are taken up with letters, telegrams, resolutions, etc., sent to the Senators by officers of several Brotherhoods whom the bill concerns, objecting to the sixteen-hour restriction as "against the best interests of our men." Unblushingly these letters were sent to the desk to be read off by the clerk, and unblushingly the railroad and other corporation Senators heard the letters read and listened to the request of the "leading men" in these Brotherhoods not to injure "the best interests" of the railroad employes by a shortening of their hours. As far as that feature of the debate is concerned, the walls of the Senate, if those walls had memories and tongues to give utterance to their memories, could have echoed to the refrain: "The same old comedy that we heard during the ante-bellum days of Abolitionist agitation, when memorials were presented voluntarily (?!?!) drawn up by plantation Negroes petitioning against the abolition of slavery as being against 'the best interests' of the Negro."

The second feature of the debate was furnished by the railroad Senators themselves. These were led by Gallinger of New Hampshire, strongly supported by Warren of Wyoming, the same who so violently attacked the child-labor bill, Bacon of Georgia and McLaurin of Mississippi. The gist of the argument made by these Senators was this:

"There are many runs called 'turn runs.' These are runs out and home again. These 'turn runs' can be effected within sixteen hours, if the train were to start back immediately after it has reached its outward destination. But it happens frequently, if not always, that the train can not return immediately. There are delays at the further end of the run. These delays, together with the time taken to make the run out, consume the larger part of the sixteen hours. Now, then, if the same crew is allowed to take the train back the inevitable result would be that they would have had to be on duty eighteen, or twenty hours consecutively, but then they will have the advantage of going to their homes, the railroad men in Wyoming 'nearly all own their homes,' (Warren of Wyoming) and then they can enjoy the comfort of resting in the bosom of their families. On the other hand, if the bill becomes law, then the crews engaged on these 'turn runs' could not be allowed to take their train back, with the result that they would be compelled to take their rest at the further end, away from the bosom of their families, and under roofs not owned by themselves, a great privation for men 'nearly all of whom own their homes.' Moreover, not only would these crews be thus greatly incommoded but what would be the result to the Companies and to the public? To the public it would mean danger! the trains would have to be put in charge of 'inexperienced men,' the experienced crew that brought out the train being rendered unavailable by the law. That would open the floodgates of and invite disaster. To the Companies it would mean a waste of money. They would have to keep in pay semi-idle crews to meet such emergencies. The comfort of the men, the safety of the public and the dividends of the stockholders combine in rejecting the bill as subversive of Law, Order, Religion, the Happiness of the Family and the Constitution and the Flag, etc., etc."

In other words: Because in pursuit of their policy of squeezing as much unpaid-for labor as possible out of the wage slaves, the Companies arrange their shifts in such a way that the men can not return to rest under the roofs which "nearly all of them own," if they are not allowed to work eighteen and twenty hours; because it would reduce the swollen dividends, now drawn by the idle stockholders, were the Companies to employ more men; and because, were the Companies to commit the criminal act of employing inexperienced crews, notwithstanding experienced ones abound, the traveling public would be in danger of disaster;—therefore leave the railroad workers to work to exhaustion! Leave them to work to the degree of exhaustion of their energies that is hurrying them into premature graves! Leave them to work to an exhaustion which so saps their health that the Companies discharge them early, before they have occasion to draw upon the insurance funds that the Companies squeeze out of them and give them no opportunity to profit from!

S. P. MAN WITHDRAWS.

"And the End Is Not Yet."

Pine Bluff, Ark., January 4.—I have resigned from the Socialist Party; resigned as State Organizer, and withdrawn from the party.:

My reason for doing this is similar to those expressed by all true, proletarian revolutionists and so well known to you that a repetition of them is here unnecessary.

I will mention, however, that: I no longer recognize the Socialist party as an expression of working class interests. Controlled in its largest membership by millionaires, bankers, lawyers and a few intellectuals comprising the bourgeoisie, its whole trend is more and more an expression of a Bismarckian form of State Socialism—a condition wherein the State owns the people rather than the people owning the State. Ignoring in State platforms the class-struggle, and adopting everything from the love of Jesus to a benevolent feudalism as a substitute, it ceases to be a party of the working class, and becomes an obstruction to working class emancipation from wage slavery.

I shall take immediate steps to work upon the industrial field under the I. W. W. and shall politically join and work with the Socialist Labor Party as the only political expression of the economic solidarity of the working class.

State Committeeman Peter Winter has also resigned and withdrawn for same reason, and "the end is not yet," but soon.

Yours for the R-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n!!
Clinton Simonton.

THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN

CAPITALISM, GORGED WITH THE LIFE BLOOD OF MILLIONS, RESORTS TO THE STAGE CARICATURE TO EXORCISE THE AVENGER.

Ever since Aristophanes, progress has used the stage as an arena on which to hurl its darts of ridicule and its shafts of logic against non-progress, reaction. In "The Daughters of Men," by Charles Klein, which has just closed its run in this city, the process is reversed. There it is hide-bound conservatism, the conservatism of the bandit capitalist class, dyed purple with the agony of its legion victims, that attempts to ridicule, to scorn out of existence, the Socialist Movement, the Movement destined to wipe it from the earth forever.

A more brazen attempt to cover with mire and filth the principles of the grandest movement the world has ever known, it would be hard to conceive. Nor has the effort been devoid of cleverness. The most clean-cut political and economic utterances, worthy fruit of the practical and theoretic training received in the S. L. P. camp, are put in the mouth of a heavy jawed villain, described as an "anarchist," but whose only mention of anarchy is to decry it, when some dissatisfied strikers desire to cave in at the moment of victory. The noble doctrine of the class struggle, the corner-stone of the social revolution, comes on the stage from the lips of a ridiculous swaggering nincompoop editor whose brain seems to be an incidental to his hair. And, to cap the climax, and forever to render Socialism contemptible to the gullible, the name of Karl Marx is first spoken by a character modelled on a composite mental and physical photograph of the entire Volkszeitung Corporation and its understrappers.

The peg upon which this three-hour attack on Socialism is hung, is the love of one John Stedman, and Grace Crosby, a pink-and-white society doll with a far greater amount of earnestness and conscience than is compatible with her social status. Stedman is a typical labor-leader from above, a fledgling lawyer who, by some miraculous turn, has become one of the leaders of the Federated Brotherhood, a powerful labor union.

The drama opens in the reception room of the Crosby's Fifth avenue mansion. Grace's brother Matthew, her uncle Richard Milbank, and James Thedford, directors of the Milbank and Crosby Federated Companies, are discussing the threatened strike in their works, and denouncing John Stedman, "the agitator," "the public speaker," "the sower of discord between the working class and the employers," for his part in the trouble. Their fury at Stedman is redoubled when they learn from Grace that she is in love with him, and that he is even then on the way to ask her to marry him. Stedman arrives and in Gra,ce's absence is flatly snubbed by her millionaire brother, and told that the match is impossible. He finally disarms their opposition, though, and is told he may have Grace if he will give up his working class affiliations. This he refuses to do, even under the entreaties of the girl herself, his main reason seeming to be that he is the only available labor leader on the continent, and he really couldn't leave the men when they need a guide and advisor so badly.

Now enters Jim Burress, the "anarchist." A heavy-built man, with a bulldog jaw, he is intended to be the villain of the piece, and shows it before he utters a syllable. But to one's surprise, his first speech is instinct with clean class-consciousness—a question as to the significance of Stedman's presence in the reception room of the capitalists whom he is threatening with a strike. Burress has come to fetch Stedman to a meeting of the Executive Board of the union. Uncle Milbank dramataically puts it to Stedman to choose between Burress and Grace. Always a martyr to the cause of the dear, leaderless workingmen, Stedman goes, leaving Grace to turn on her plutocrat relations with a passionate denunciation of their sordid heartlessness and their self-centered, self-seeking life.

In the second act, the austerities of life of the self-sacrificing Stedman are revealed. He has any quantity of easy chairs, electric lights, a gas-log in the fireplace, and a subservient butler. Two months have elapsed since the lovers were parted, but the strike was called, and is still on. Martin, industriously labelled as a skilled mechanic, is waiting to see Stedman, with a petition list signed by 250 or so equally skilled mechanics, who want the strike called off. A good enough fellow otherwise, this Martin is made to utter enough false principles of unionism to keep the working class divided and helpless forever. He pits skilled men against unskilled, American against foreign-born, and divides the working class generally into want to works, can't works, and won't works. Besides this, he is a printer, and can't see why he should be on strike just because some men of totally different trades are on strike in the same plant. He is the epitome of all that the wicked Industrial Unionist should be but isn't.

Of course, Jim Burress, with his straightforward Socialist principles, doesn't hitch with Martin, when, accompanied by Oscar Lackett the ca,ricature editor, and Louis Stolbeck the Volkszeitunger, he comes in to see Stedman also. Stolbeck certainly reads his Volkszeitung well. His remark: "Ve are viser dan dey; dat's de reason ve are leaders; dey should come to us und learn," brought back strongly to mind the editorial utterance of that paper: "Wir Deutschen sprechen von oben herab!" (We Germans speak from above down). Lackett, though he has some pretty clear ideas on the impossibility of "brotherly love" between the wage slave and his fleecer, between the wolf and his victim, makes himself so absurd otherwise as to render that unassailable position absurd also by reflection. While Burress, though uttering as usual profound truths and solid principles, does so with such an excess of "toughness," as to smirch the doctrines he is supposed to defend. In a way, the dialogue here may be considered the objective point of the play. It is here the poison, intended to sink into the popular mind to render it unresponsive to the call of the Socialist Revolution, runs thickest.

Stedman comes home, disgusts the three workingmen with his platitudes about brotherly love between the classes, and they leave the place. Martin he relieves of his petition, and sends away. Then enters Louise Stolbeck, old Stolbeck's daughter, the second of the Daughters of Men, whose character and manners are to be the foil for Grace Crosby's greater polish and culture. Louise is a dashing, impulsive girl, a trifle unconventional, but with a woman's heart. She comes to tell Stedman, whom she met when he was learning the rudiments of labor leadership from her father, that there is a move on in the Executive Board to expel him for too great intimacy with the Crosbys. While she is present, Grace comes along on the way home from a ball, and stops in to beg Stedman to call off the strike, as her poor relatives are distracted and their fortune about gone. Stedman wishes he could. Grace's sister-in-law, the extravagant ex-actress wife of the degenerate youngest son of the Crosby house who smokes "only forty" cigarettes a day, gets tired of waiting for her below and runs off ,with the carriage, leaving Grace in Stedman's rooms at a slightly improper hour. Stedman goes out to investigate, leaving the two daughters of men, the daughter of the people, and the daughter of wealth, together. The scene that follows is hysterical in nature, its object being to draw as contemptuous as possible a contrast between the two. It culminates in Louise's daring Grace to telephone to her brother where she is, and the latter's taking the dare, and calling for the auto to take her home.

Burress, Lackett and old Stolbeck are announced, and Stedman bundles the two women into a side room. Hardly have the unionists arrived, when in rush Uncle Milbank, Matthew Crosby, and Thedford, after Grace. They do not dare proclaim their errand before the other occupants of the room; the latter turn on Stedman with furious denunciations and accusations of double-facedness.

"Got the bosses here to talk it over, eh?" indignantly roars Burress.

"An excellent idea, gentlemen," cries Stedman. "Sit down, and let's talk it over together!"

"Our political liberty is a mask behind which you hide your economic plutocracy," Burress is saying, as the curtain rises on the third act, after a supposed interval of two hours. The seven men are still together, but the plutes are looking bored, and absolutely refuse to listen to Burress's demands. President McCarthy, of the Western division of the Brotherhood, comes on the scene just in time to see Lackett, who has sniffed a rat, call Grace out of the side room. McCarthy is mildly scandalized at the apparition, the unionists take it as proof positive of Stedman's duplicity; he refuses to explain. In a heated speech he harangues both workmen and capitalists for their lack of mutual love, declares that only by Love can the labor problem be solved, and when his assertions are met with coldness on both sides, offers his resignation from the Board. Grace, though, now takes the bit in her teeth and fervidly pleads with everybody on the stage to follow Stedman's advice, and come to an agreement. Milbank, although retired from active business, finally decides to get back in the harness again and run the plants with more consideration for the men than formerly. McCarthy, previously in an awful rush to get back West, accepts the overture, and makes an appointment with him for the next day to settle the strike, and Grace and Stedman forget everything else in each other's arms.

If any one work could blur the class struggle; if any one piece of stage-craft could render the working class supinely submissive to the wage-master's lash, The Daughters of Men might do it. But not literature, not dramatics make or frustrate Revolutions. That is done by the resistless force of economic development. As the final curtain goes down on The Daughters of Men, Uncle Milbank, to Matthew Crosby's statement that he will never consent to the union of his sister with Stedman, replies: "My dear boy, it appears you won't be a-asked." When the working class gets ready to step into the control of industry, the entire capitalist class, along with its playwright Kleins and its ci-devant labor leader Stedmans, will be like Mathew, it "won't be a-asked."

VINDICATED BY VOTE.

[From The Industrial Bulletin, No. 5.]

The general result of the referendum on all propositions submitted to the membership, arising from the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, held at Chicago, September 17 to October 3, 1906, is as follows:

On the endorsement of the convention and support of the Executive Board, consisting of Vincent St. John, A. Malchele, F. W. Heslewood, T. J. Cole and Eugene Fischer—Yes, 3812; no, 154.

For General Secretary-Treasurer, William E. Trautmann—Yes, 3892; no, 34.

For Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer—J. J. Kinneally, 934; E. J. Foote, 288; M. P. Haggerty, 2585.

On the Amendments.

	Yes	No
1	3857	41
2	3757	35
3	3802	—
4	3779	104
5	3863	37
6	3868	37
8	3834	56
9	3861	12
10	3697	182
11	3782	103
12	3858	16
13	3842	29
14	3358	467
15	3833	28
16	3601	106
17	3775	70
18	3757	32
19	3713	106
20	3660	183
21	3793	54
22	3666	157
23	3761	88
24	3730	139

The largest referendum vote taken in the I. W. W., that on the postponement of the convention last April, originating with the W. F. of M., with the members of that organization participating, was 5616. In that referendum the miners cast 2258 votes. In the referendum above reported the miners took no part, yet the total vote is only 1650 less than the vote when they did participate and over 500 higher than that of last April, excluding the 2258 from the miners. Now, where are the claims of the reactionists? We hereby challenge them to produce in type a report of any referendum they have taken. Will they do it?

Nearly forty locals organized since the convention indicates that the right side won.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave, Providence, R. I. per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WOMAN'S FIELD

WOMAN NOT ALONE BLIND TO HER ECONOMIC FETTERS—HOW SHE CAN HELP MAN TO SHATTER THEM.

[By Rhoda M. Brooks.]

The woman who has lived a domestic life, surrounded by her little world where the household machinery is the most important thing she knows, cannot realize and is very sceptical about the "tricks and manners" that obtain in the capitalist world. She does not believe that at bottom capitalist methods are crooked and is quite angry if a suggestion is made in her presence. She knows that her He is too honest to do anything wrong; that nothing on earth would make him over-step the bounds of right and "do" people in his dealings.

If the domestic woman's husband is simply a wage-slave, she is still blind. She thinks this one "boss" is peculiarly nasty and does not recognize that he is only one of the many, made so by the system under which he lives and which would not allow him to be a "boss" if he did not possess just such peculiarly "nasty" methods.

So such a woman says, when her men folk talk of striking, "Oh, how foolish, you will lose your job and you know what that means." She measures results by her household measure, which sometimes falls short of twelve inches to the foot.

It all seems so simple to her for her men to change masters or to go ahead in the old way, for she only understands the outside and never dreams but she could manage it with as little friction as she does her household.

Now, women are not alone in not understanding these things. Men, too, are often as blind to class-interests and class-ctruggles as the proverbial mole. Class-consciousness must first be felt, and then men and women will find they only change "bosses" and not capitalism, they will know, that, as a result they have not bettered themselves. It is not the man but the system that must be remedied. No individual alone can better condiitons for workers, at best such efforts are but a recognition that the whole system is wrong and needs changing. As long as there are masters, so long will there be abuses under which the rank and file of workers must suffer and be robbed.

This would not be possible if conditions did not call for such perverted things. The "boss" has his own interests to look after and in seeing to it that he "gets on" he will not stop at nor scruple to be unjust to those under him. He is at least class-conscious enough to know that as a "boss" he must do the things that other bosses do; his class interests are really shaped by the individual interests of those who fill like positions to his own. He will struggle to be as good (or bad) a "boss" as any other can be in his position, in order to keep the place his ambition requires.

The class struggle is so interwoven with class interests that each must be hinged to the other and the knowledge that these two things determine the acts of individuals of every class. It would be worse than folly to expect a man to work against himself and for others. If the "boss" worked for the interests of the workers, instead of for his own interest, he would not only lose his capital but would have to be a god and not a man, under this system. He must see to it now, that everything is done that will show he is the best man for the place he fills, and as he, like the worker, is striving to "get on" he must drive hard and fast to accomplish his end and make his interests help him forward. This cannot help breeding injustice and cruelty. It makes possible child slavery and the squeezing of life-blood from the worker whatsoever. It warps the moral sense and makes petty tyrants over men who are superior and who live lives of hell under such a reign.

"Getting on" in capitalism means to "work" others to the extent of climbing on their backs and reaching over them where they can never hope to be. This involves methods that are crooked and so unjust that it would seem impossible for men and women to be blind to the fact.

These conditions in the capitalist world have a truly appalling train of evils following in their wake. Suspicion, immorality, robbery, arson and murder.

The proof?

It can be given from the mouth of the enemy of Socialism every day and every hour in the day. All that is needed is to go about with open eyes and ears that are not plugged with the old political and economic notions, and take the capitalistic statistics, with whose compilation and manipulation Socialists have had nothing to do, and the proof will stand out of its own accord.

Woman is far from understanding how wages and the days' work of the many affect her and are the economy of life that mean whether she can "afford" things. Men are, to some extent, just as much in need of light upon these things.

Do not take any one's word for these things, but fit yourself to understand them, by study and the use of the brains you have. Do not be tied by what has "always been," but see if things could not be bettered now, in this advanced age where we boast that we are steadily going ahead of all the past.

How shall we study?

Read such books and facts as will educate you upon the points you need to understand. Read The People and write to that publication for answers to whatever you do not plainly see. If you are to march ahead with the progress of the world, you cannot afford to sit back and not "believe" things. The believers do not want to have to drag you forward, they want you to jump forward with a bound for your own good and with a thorough knowledge of your own class interests, thus be an active part of the class struggle that is going on as surely as the sun rises and sets.

THE MOVING FUND

GRATIFYING RESPONSE TO DATE—WHAT THE CITY IS DOING

Of interest to the friends of the Socialist Labor Party press is the announcement that the Broad of Estimate appropriated $3,250,000 on the 11th inst. to remodel the Park Row end of the Brooklyn Bridge. The money is to be spent for a terminal extending across Park Row and over the site of the Staats Zeitung Building. Commissioner Stevenson was authorized the spend $150,000 for temporary work to relieve the strain on the present terminal. The latter is to be done by building the present bridge station across Park Row. This will admit of six-car trains being run over the bridge, and will relieve the pressure with the opening of the subway to Brooklyn, which is expected in May.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson will go ahead to advertise for bids for both structures. The city has already taken title to the property needed, and the work can be begun within sixty days.

The Socialist Labor Party press is located in the property taken over by the city. It is, accordingly, compelled to vacate. In order that this may be done as quickly as possible a moving fund has been started. Up-to-date this fund totals $917.00; almost one-half the estimated amount required. Considering that the first call in behalf of this fund was issued on Sunday, December 16, 1906, the response has been very gratifying.

Preparations for moving are well under way. The committee in quest of new quarters, have several buildings under consideration; and a moving corps, consisting of Socialist Labor Party members and friends, is in process of formation. The successful accomplishment of this huge task, in the midst of all its other difficult labors, will prove once more the inherent vigor and vitality of the Socialist Labor Party.

Push the Moving Fund to completion!

Working Men and Women From All Quarters Contribute Their Mite.

List 30 Mystic, Conn., Section Mystic, S. L. P., $5.00.

Theo. Seimer, 50c.; Paul Wilhelm, 50c.; E. Schmellen, 50c.; Wm Kalms, 25c.; G. Reiner, 50c.; W. Ambourn, 50c.; P. Wilhelm, jr. 25c.; P. Aretz, 50c.; A. Hoven, 50c.; H. Finkuss, 25c.; J. Brewster, 25c.; G. Wemmacher, 50c.; Andrew Heeis, 25c.; total, $5.25

List 36 Bellerville, Ill.

W. Andreas, $1.00; E. Hairlich, 50c.; W. Goss, 50c.; total, $2.00.

List 225 Providence, R. I.

C. E. Petersen, H. Johnson, C. A. Peterson, F. Allard, L. Cyren, A. Johnson, Gus. Johnson, B. Bloniguist, F. Hamman, N. Fausson, D. Carlson, M. Pearson, F. Pearson, J. Nelson, 25c. each; total, $3.50.

List 278 North Bay, Ontario.

J. E. Farrell, $3.00.

List 291 Hammond, Ind.

J. Plummer, 50c.

List 294 Amherst, Mass.

M. Strauss, $1.00.

List 370 Akron, Ohio.

Alice Garrity, 50c.; L. J. Garrity, 25c.; W. Garrity, 50c.; Sarah Garrity, 25c.; Mrs. Wm. Garrity, 50c.; total $2.00.

List 412 Washington, Mo.

E. Hendrich, $10.00.

List 426 Ardmore, Pa.

E. M. Orr, $1.00.

List 446 Beloit, Wisconsin

H. Morlin, $3.00.

Portsmouth, Va.

D. L. Munro, 50c.; S. L. Ford, 25c.; B. D. Downey, 25c.; G. J. Heaus, 25c.; J. Morgan, 25c.; R. Elsaeser, 25c.; C. F. Munro, 25c.; F. A. Schmid, 25c.; total, $2.25.

Seattle, Washington,

M. Redington, $2.50; W. W. Fordel, $2.50; C. S. Kaufmann, 50c.; G. F. Carlson, $1.50; G. Gustafsor, $1; J. C. Shafer, $1; I. G. O'Hauraleon, $1; T. Herz, 50c.; A. Brearcliff, 25c.; Flemming, 50c.; "Cash," 25c.; F. Fagenahl, 50c.; total, $12.00.

Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P. $15.00.

Cleveland, Ohio.

J. Kircher, 25c.; E. Malmstron, 50c.; J. D. Goerke, 50c.; R. Zillmer, 50c.; S. C. Christensen, 50c.; John Brod, $1.00; total, $3.25.

Minneapolis, Minn.

P. Biel, 50c.; C. J. Smith, 50c.; A. Petersen, 50c.; E. Olsen, 25c.; J. Hertz, 50c.; F. Ford, $2.50; M. Carlson, 25c.; total, $5.00.

Boston, Mass.

Section Boston, Mass. S. L. P. $5.00; F. Bohmbach, $3.00; G. Nelson, $4.

Tuscon, Ariz., J. W. Stewart, $2.00.

Phila. Pa., H. Bolton, 50c.

Shields, B. C., J. Wardrop, $5.00.

Section San Pedro, Cal. S. L. P., (collection.) $2.35.

Section New York County.

George Rock, $2; Mrs. Popper, 50c.; Geo. Popper, $1; J. Plomondon, $4; A. Schall, 25c.; French Branch, $2; A. Francis, $3; 30 and 32 A. D., $2.50; A. Gollerstepper, $1; A. Kowalsky, $2; B. H. Friedman, $1; H. Taurig, 25c.; B. Gerstein, $1; J. Mazouck, $1; L. Pilout, $1; A. Gillhaus, $12; A. Moren, $2; L. Moren, $1; M. Heiltuer, $1; J. Lyng, 50c.; O. Benke, 25c.; G. Blake, 25c.; W. E. Moore, $1; V. Kopald, $1; G. Pendorf, $1; total, $42.50.

Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Mrs. Nintz, Brooklyn, $5.00; H. Kuntz, N. Y. C. $5.00; S. Schwartz, Brooklyn, $25.00; total $35.00.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. Glieforst, $1; Branch No. I. Kings Co. S. L. P. $5.00; A. Feliringer $1.00.

W. Covington Hall, New Orleans, La., $1.00.

F. Larsen, Denver, Colo., $1.00.

L. Breamen, Patrick Wyoming, $10.

E. Heultberg, Penllyn, Pa., $2.00.

J. Joertz, Winfield, L. I., 25c.

W. Weiss, San Francisco, Cal., $1.00.

North Wales, Pa.

W. Wismer, 50c.; L. Wismer, $1.00; D. C. Wismer, $1.50.

J. W. James, Scranton, Pa., $1.50.

L. Hinkel, Reading, Pa., 25c.

O. N. E. Tackall, Pittsburg, Pa., $1.50.

James Hunt, Eureka, Cal., $2.00.

Sympathizers, Eureka, Cal., $2.00.

Riverside, Cal.

J. Gableson, $1.00; W. D. Wills, $1.00; Thos. Burch, $1.00.

M. Cassell, Denver Colo., $1.00.

P. Sabsch, Bridgewater, Mass., $1.00.

Wm. and Geo. Bornstein, Webb City, Mo., $10.00.

Cleveland, Ohio.

H. Meible, $5; "M. St.," 50c.; L. Brosig, 50c.; H. Schroeder, $3; J. Rentscheler, $1; J. Wolf, $3; A. Miller, 50c.; L. Weiser, 50c.; L. Baunnerlin, 50c.; Ed. Dietrich, $1.00; total, $15.50.

Branch No. I. Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., $10.00.

List 91, Winona, Minn.

W. Dreke, 25c.; M. A. Goltz, $5; J. Castle, 25c.; Mogruss Goltz, 50c.; G. H. Campbell, $2; T. Eifeldt, $1.50; C. Peterson, 50c.; total, $10.00.

List 224 Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P., $25.00; G. M. Sterry, 25c.; Thos. O'Neill, 50c. Total, $281.85.

Previously Acknowledged, $635.15.

Grand Total, $917.00.

NOTE:—All remittances received to and including Friday of each week will be acknowledged in the Sunday edition of the Daily People, and in the Weekly edition of the following week.

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.
Press Security League.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Regarding a New Edition of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism."

The first issue of Bebe's "Woman Under Socialism," translated by Daniel De Leon is completely exhausted, and work has been started upon a new edition. In order to help us push the new edition to rapid completion we should like to get as many advance orders as possible, accompained with the cash. If you have not a copy of the book send on one dollar NOW for a copy of the new edition. If you have a copy canvas your friends and see if you cannot get an order or two and send on with the money. Socialist Labor party sections are urged to send on at once whatever cash in advance orders they can make up.

Work has been started on the new edition; give us all the financial help that you can now to push the work through.

New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE, TAKE NOTICE

Take notice; the N. E. C., at its last meeting raised the monthly dues of members-at-large in unorganized states to 25 cents per month.

Frank Bohn, National Sec'y.

THE IRISH AND SOCIALISM

Some Facts Tending to Show Them Good Supporters of It.

"The Irish do not engage in Socialistic or anarchistic disturbances or agitations."—Champ Andrews, A. O. H. Banquet, St. Patrick's Day 1904.

"The best we can say is that the Irish are not socialistically inclined like the French or Germans."—George B. McClellan, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, annual dinner St. Patrick's Day, 1905.

"The Irish are corrupt to the marrow."—New York Volkszeitung, November 15, 1905.

From the above quotations one would be led to believe that the Irish are hopeless, as far as the labor movement is concerned. But on investigating the authors of the above and their conduct since we are more likely to believe 'tis the contrary with the Irish.

Champ Andrews had a narrow escape from the clutches of the law, owing to some insurance or financial transaction.

George B. McClellan has been kept fairly busy defending his position as mayor of New York, that he is alleged to have stolen from his rightly elected opponent. His authority on historical and political events is nil.

As for the Volkszeitung it has been convicted not alone of slandering the Irish, when it served its interests, but it has been proven documentarily that the Volkszeitung shielded scabs and strike-breakers; and sold out the brewery workers.

As to the attitude of the Irish and their conduct in the labor movement no defense need be put forward here, nor no apology made.

The men of the Irish race have been bearing the brunt of the battle of the working class fight for freedom. The name of Fergus O'Connor will live as long as a Socialist lives in Great Britain.

In the Fenian movement of '67, a purely working class organization, thousands were hanged, shot or transported to penal settlement in Australia. Lissagaray pays tribute to them in his "History of the Paris Commune of '71."

Marx pointed out the uselessness of any socialist movement in England, if the Irish were not working in co-operation with the English working class. Marx cites the failure of Cromwell's revolution as an instance. Also the revolution of 1688.

To-day in Great Britain the most active organization men in the different Socialist parties of England are Irishmen.

And when engaged in warfare with the capitalists in their native country, it must be said of them what as yet can't be said of any other people or country, that a scab or blackleg can't be found in the entire country. The capitalists have either to import scabs from abroad or starve the strikers out.

In the famous strike of the glass works of Cork some fifteen years ago, when the glass workeres went on strike for the same rate of pay as their brothers in England, despite the pleadings of bishops and priests and so-called public men, not a man scabbed or a striker returned to work. The glass factories are still idle.

In the different building trades strikes, patriotic Irish contractors were compelled to bring strike breakers from England.

When the railroad strike was on blacklegs had to be imported.

I could continue on the same strain much longer, but it is unnecessary. The names of Corregan, Kinneall,y, Markley, Walsh, Kelly and Fitzgerald are well known to the members of the S. L. P.

Moroney, of Australia, is well known to readers of the Sydney "People."

The most enthusiastic and hardest workers in the Socialist movement of America to-day are the men and women of the Celtic race.

While not reflecting on the good work done by our Jewish and German comrades, considering the language and other difficulties, it was not, or is not, to be expected that they could be as militant or as active in the movement as the Irish.

P. L. Quinlan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Single Comb, Rhode Island Reds,
Prize Stock, Excellent Layers.
$2.00 Per Setting.
M. RUTHER
Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED.
ORGANIZER wanted by Section Vancouver, S. L. P., for Province of British Columbia. Address S. L. P., 128 Cordova St., West., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

AS TO POLITICS, ONCE MORE

I have been much interested in the discussion under the heading of "As To Politics" so much so that I was sorry to see it stop almost before it started. The article by John Sandgren was very good except in regard to the vote which does not affect the question. All we need to know is that the working class is in the majority. We DO know they will be counted on the economic field. So I will take a stand in this discussion that working class political action, parliamentary or agitation is not only harmful to the marshalling of the working class but that the industrial organization is all sufficient, hence, I contend the I. W. W. should change its preamble by declaring against political action.

Comrade De Leon says we confuse "political agitation" with the "ballot," so we will analyze "political agitation" and endeavor to determine if its value is "immeasurable"; also if "the bringing together of an industrial organization able 'to fill the bucket' without the aid of political agitation." Political action may be summed up as follows: Political organization, business meetings, mass meetings, conventions, propaganda meeting, placing tickets on the ballot, watching at polls, burning midnight oil studying election laws and tricks of the professional politician, spending tremendous sums of money, all of which means a great deal when the organization attains any size of importance. Then Mr. Workingman is in politics so confused and befuddled that he don't know whether he is a workingman or a professional politician. Comrade De Leon is correct when he states: "In Feudal days, when the Lords fell out, production stopped; war had the floor; the courts of the law have become the main field of capitalist at least internal capitalist, battles, and production continues uninterferred with." Thus showing the capitalists have good reasons to settle their disputes by the courts through polities because they are property owners and needs must have their revenues uninterrupted. The working class, on the other hand, are propertiless, giving them advantage on the economic batlefield, having nothing to lose but their chains. It is there where the struggle must be, and it is there and there only where the working class will reach the heart of capitalism. Every victory won, every hour of leisure [illegible] every "supply wagon" captured, is of unlimited more value to the workman than the conquering of a piece of paper called the ballot. Then what is political agitation but the urging of the working class to go into politics and when you do that you can't give him any material reason for so doing because the fight of the working class is economic in character, not political. The economic organization can "back up" the political, but the political cannot back up the economic in this country any more than in Germany or Russia. Those expecting to secure power on the political field will some day find themselves chasing the rainbow which appears very beautiful, but always out of reach. The working class is not exploited by the political "burg" of capitalism, but through the private ownership of the means of production, hence his malady is not a political disease but economic. His environment in the mills, factories, mines, fields, etc., gives him an economic character out of which it is folly to lure him into a field of battle entirely foreign to his characteristics and environments, for no other purpose than agitation. The reason he first took to the "ballot" was from an illusion that all that was, was the result of the ballot. The slave saw his master feed the slaves, hence, he thought the slaves were supported by the master. The workman to-day kisses the hand that pays his wages and believes he is exploited as a consumer because he sees the prices go up. He sees the police, soldiers and the politicians in office come after him with "fixed bayonets," so he thinks his struggle is a political one. He does not know that like Russia the army and police is here to stay until the end of the struggle and the only way to get the best of them is by cutting off their base of supplies.

I further contend the I. W. W. is all sufficient, both as to education and force. Comrade De Leon says: "Of a piece with the court method for the peaceful settlement of disputes is the political method. The organization that rejects this method and organizes for force only, reads itself out of the pale of civilization with the practical result that, instead of seizing a weapon furnished by capitalism, it gives capitalism a weapon against itself." The impression seems to be that the economic organization, the embryo of the coming republic, is physical force only. I take the position that it not only has the force, but all the means of educating the working class necessary, in fact, it is only through the Industrial organization that the proletariat can be educated to their true class interests. And if they go into politics the longer they are there the more befuddled they become. If they must have politics let them have it in the I. W. W. as the Socialist Republic, where a vote qualification will be had. "No producer, no voter." The worker does not need political agitation in order to reach the masses, and I believe at this stage of the game the capitalist "committees" will have their hands full suppressing agitation by the industrially organized workers. If it be the case, that agitation will be hampered, and the economic organization cannot protect itself, then how is it to protect both itself and the "fiat of the ballot"? The idea of a "general strike" entailing many hardships on the part of the working class, to defend the ballot, in my opinion is absurd. WE ARE NOT FIGHTING FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF REGISTERING OUR VOTES ON CAPITALIST BOOKS. WE ARE FIGHTING FOR BREAD AND BUTTER NOW AND OUR EMANCIPATION AS SOON AS WE ARE WELL ENOUGH organized to take charge of the various industries and operate them entirely in the interests of the workers therein. If the workers centralize their struggle for liberty on the economic field only, then his education need be very simple. Yea; he could travel the path of his class interests almost by instinct, but if he divides his fighting forces, one on the political, one on the economic, then his education will require years of study and experience to know which one of the many paths is safe for him to walk over (these remarks apply to the working class as a rule). We must remember also that only a small per cent. of ANY organization must shoulder the greater part of the work and when the strength of these valiant workers is divided between two organizations it handicaps the general movement to a great extent.

As I said before, if the working class devotes its efforts to the building up of the industrial organization, the foundation of the future republic, his education need be very simple and along such as (1) Labor is the source of value, therefore should have the full product; (2) Capital does not produce value, therefore the capitalist is not entitled to any part of the product and show him how he is exploited and the method to his emancipation as we do to-day except cut out all agitation for politics and show him the fallacy of expecting to derive benefits from political action. It appears to me that the honest workingman who would go into political action for agitation is a pure and simple borer from within as much so as the honest man who votes and agitates in the A. F. of scabs and S. P. who also works and agitates to educate the rank and file of those organizations. The result, in all three cases, is the same. Will we smash the capitalist institution of politics by boring from within or smashing from without? Let the workers do their voting in the I. W. W., a place the capitalist cannot vote. Let them do their fighting in that army and when the industries have been thoroughly organized let them move the I. W. W. in the capitol building if they so will, and if there be senators and representatives of capitalist hell there, sweep them with the rest of the rubbish into the sewer if necessary and remember it won't require a single workingman in political office from president up to dog catcher to do it, either, for the moment the source of the capitalists' existence is cut off by the industrially organized workers the dome of capitalism will crumble and fall off its own weight. In the meantime let the capitalists have the ballot all to their precious selves. Let them fill their offices with all the rotten eggs in the country, let them make the laws to their hearts' content. Yes, all the laws and fill their political citadels with law books lawyers and jurists, too. We will rest at ease, knowing their laws and interpretation of laws will be as a bullet without force to propel it, THEIR POLITICS WILL BE IMPOTENT. It matters not how many laws or what they are, the whole question is in their ability to enforce them and their ability to enforce them depends not on their political supremacy but on their economic supremacy over the working class. It is the same with the working class whose demands will be limited only by the full product of their toil and their ability to enforce. So with these few suggestions (I could make many more but do not wish to abuse a privilege), I will say in conclusion that it is practically the same for the pioneer to attempt to be an Indian in order to capture their war councils as for the worker to be a politician in order to capture the war councils of the capitalist class; in other words, we want the pig, we will not waste energy following echoes trying to capture the squeal; when we get the pig we've got the squeal, too.

The S. L. P. undoubtedly has done and is doing a great service for the revolution and deserves to be called the "Fighting S. L. P." But its REAL GREAT SERVICE LIES IN ITS ECONOMIC TEACHINGS.

A little discussion on this subject will be beneficial for the members of the S. L. P. and I. W. W., myself included. We should all study it thoroughly and know the whys and wherefores and avoid taking things for granted.

J. A. La Bille.

St. Louis, Mo., December 22.

[The above is published out of excess of courtesy to the side that our correspondent holds with. The columns of The People were held open for a month to the matter and not one contributor to the discussion having sustained the anti-political action position the discussion was closed. Out of courtesy to views different from those of The People the discussion is re-opened to the extent of allowing space to the above.

There may be those who suppose that some slight perfidy is alloyed with our courtesy. Perhaps these are not wholly wrong. The courtesy may be perfidious that allows the great space which our correspondent takes and yet leaves unanswered the only question that is pivotal to the issue—How are the masses to be recruited and organized into capacity to take and hold if the agitation is to be conducted upon lines that wholly reject the peaceful theory of "counting noses"?

It is time wasted to point out the thorns on the political stalk. They are all admitted before hand. The question is, Is that stalk all thorns and no rose? Nor do we get any nearer to the Truth by incorrect definitions. Our correspondent's definition of what political action embraces is woefully deficient. That is the system of "giving a dog a name and then killing him." The rose on the stalk of "political action" is the posture it enables a man to hold by which he can preach revolution without having to do so underground; in other words, by which he can teach the economics and sociology of the Social Revolution in the open, where the masses can hear, and not in the dark, where but few can meet. The nomination of tickets together with all the routine that thereby hangs, is but an incidental—like the making of a motion to which to speak, and without which motion being before the house, speaking degenerates into disorder. Simply to assert that the masses CAN be reached, educated and drilled for the revolution by any other process does not remove the fact that it can not be done; at any rate it does not enlighten those who hold otherwise, and who, having no hobby to save, but only a goal, the emancipation of the working class, to reach, are ever ready to learn. Assertions teach nobody.

Finally, the just compliment our correspondent pays to the "Fighting S. L. P." should cause him to ponder and overhaul his anti-political-action views. He will have a hard time to explain how it comes about that it is the S. L. P. that has been teaching the real fighting economics, if political action is the worthless thing that he takes it for.

The theory of preaching revolution against the capitalist class only by brandishing the sword, in a country where the suffrage is in vogue, leaves unexplained the phenomenon of the unquestionable hatred that the capitalist press manifests for the S. L. P.—for that political organization that admits its impotence to carry out its program, unless the Working Class is organized into possession of the national machinery of production, in other words, that is aware of and admits the fact that it is only a shell, but the necessary shell, within which the physical force is to be hatched whereby to enforce the demands peacefully made by the ballot. The capitalist class of the land dotes upon pure and simple political Socialism (the hollow shell, without the substance); it likewise dotes upon pure and simple, or non-political Unionism (the amorphic substance, amorphic because shell-less within which the mass can grow and gather shape). For that combination that combines both shell and substance—for that combination the capitalist class, together with its pickets of all grades, has only the hatred which it manifests upon the slightest provocation for the S. L. P., and for the I. W. W. with its political clause.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

NOTICE, PITTSBURG.

On account of the Sunday meetings of the I. W. W. held at Pittsburg, Pa., on every Sunday excepting the fourth Sunday of the month, Section Alleghany County. S. L. P., will hold its regular meeting on the fourth Sunday of the month hereafter.

At the last regular meeting the Section endorsed these meetings and pledged its moral and financial support to the I. W. W., $5 being contributed to help pay the first month's expenses.

D. E. Gilchrist,
Organizer.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

(Concluded from last week.)

But defects as well as good qualities are transmitted from one sex to the other. If woman has benefitted from the brain development of man the latter in his turn has been retarded in his progress by the diminished development of the brain of women, produced by that reduction to the least minimum of intellectual activity to which he has condemned her. Those breeders who wish to produce the choicest specimens are careful to have the females as irreproachable as the males; the amateur cock-fighters attach as much importance to the selection of hens as of cocks—they reproduce only from those that are armed with spurs and have a warlike temper. It may be said that humanity since it emerged from the communism of the clan to live under the regime of private property, has been developed by the efforts of one sex only, and that its evolution has been retarded by the check put upon the other sex. Man in systematically depriving woman of the material and intellectual means of development has made of her a force which retards human progress.

Capitalist production, which takes upon itself for the most part the work to which woman was consecrated in the communal household, has incorporated women and girls of the working class and the middle class into its army of wage-earners in the factory, the shop, the office, and the school, in order to procure cheap labour. Its pressing need ot intelectual capacity has caused it to set aside the venerable and venerated axiom of masculine morality: "Reading, writing, and arithmetic should be the whole of a woman's knowledge." It has demanded that girls as well as boys be taught the rudiments of the sciences. The first step being taken, it became impossible to shut them out of the universities. They proved that the feminine brain, which the intellectuals had declared to be "the brain of a child," was as capable as the masculine brain of receiving scientific teaching. The abstract sciences (mathematics, geometery, mechanics, etc.) being the first the study of which became accessible to women, were also the first in which they could give proof of their intellectual capacity. They now attack the experimental sciences (physiology, physics, chemistry, applied mechanics, etc), and both in America and in Europe a legion of women arise who march alongside men, in spite of the inferiority of the conditions of physical and moral development in which they exist from earliest infancy.

Capitalism has not torn women from the domestic hearth and launched her into social production in order to emancipate her, but in order to exploit her even more ferociously than it does man. And care is taken not to break down the economic, legal, politcal, and moral barriers that were formerly raised to imprison her in the marital dwelling. Woman, exploited by Capital, suffers all the miseries of free labour, and yet bears even more surely her chains of the past. Her economic suffering in aggravated. Instead of being fed by the father or husband to whom she must still submit by law, she has to earn his means of subsistence; and under the pretext that she has fewer needs than man, her work is given less remuneration; and when her daily work in the factory, the office, or the school is over, her work at home begins. Maternity, the sacred labour, the highest of social functions, becomes in capitalist society a source of horrible economic and physiological misery. The intolerable condition of woman endangers the reproduction of the species.

But this crushing and sorrowful situation announces the end of her servitude, which began with the institution of private property and can only end with its abolitian. Civilised society, under the pressure of the mechanical mode of production, sets towards a form of society based on common property, in which woman, delivered from the economic, legal and moral chains which bind her, shall be able to develop freely her physical and intellectual faculties, as during the communism of savage life.

Savages could find no other means of preventing primitive promiscuity and restricting the circle of sexual relations than the separation of the sexes; there is reason to believe that it was the women who took the initiative in this separation, which the specialisation of duties accentuated. It manifested itself socially in religious ceremonies, and in secret languages peculiar to each sex, and even in warfare; and after having assumed a character of violent antagonism, it ended in the brutal enslavement of women, which still exists, although in an attenuated form, according as the antagonism between the two sexes is generalised and accentuated on the economic field. But this modern antagonism will not culminate in the victory of one sex over another, because it has become part of the phenomena of that struggle of Labour against Capital which will find its solution in the emancipation of the working class, in which women, as well as men, are included.

The technicalities of production (tending to suppress the specialisation of trades and callings and to replace musculer effort by attention and quickness, and associating and confounding men and women the more in social labour the more perfect it becomes) will prevent the return of those conditions which in savage and barbarous communities maintained the separation of the sexes. Common property will cause the economic antagonism of civilisation to disappear.

But while it is possible to perceive in this the end of feminine servitude and of the antagonism of the sexes, and to conceive an era of incomparable physical and intelectual progress for the human species, when it shall be reproduced by woman and men of a high muscular and cerebral culture, it is impossible to foretell the sexual relations of free and equal women and men who shall not be united or separated by sordid material interests and by the moral grossness which these have engendered. But if we judge from the present and the past, men, with whom the generic passion is more violent and more continuous than it is with women—the same phenomena is found in the males and females of the whole animal series—will be obliged to display to the best possible advantage all their physical and intellectual qualities in order to win the beloved. Sexual selection, which, as Darwin has proved, fills an important part in the development of animal species, but which with rare exceptions has ceased to do so in Indo-European races for about three thousand years, will become again one of the most powerful factors in the perfecting of the human race.

Maternity and love wil enable woman to reconquer that higher position which she occupied in primitive societies, the remembrance of which is preserved in the legends and myths of ancient religions.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

A SWEDISH HERVE ALSO—UNIONISM AND WORKING CLASS POLITICS GO HAND IN HAND IN GERMANY—VARIOUS OTHER NOTES ON THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

SWEDEN.

Olaf Sundstrom, a prominent member of the Swedish Social Democracy, has been sentenced to a year at hard labor for issuing an anti-military proclamation. He is at present across the border of Norway, in absolute freedom.

SWITZERLAND.

In spite of the efforts of the cantonal council of Zurich to annul the provisions of the compulsory rest-day law, the female domestics of that city have succeeded in maintaining the nominal rest of six hours weekly, as a starting point from which to work for a more substantial holiday.

GERMANY.

The Central Council of the German trades unions which called a special convention to discuss action on the anti-unionist laws, has decided to postpone the convention on that topic, and has issued instead a pressing appeal to the membership of the unions, which contains the following paragraph:

"All our efforts, in the days at hand, must center on the new elections to the Reichstag. . . . Whosoever among us proves derelict to that duty, will himself be responsible for the consequences of his indifference. . . . The electoral struggle is at the same time a struggle for the defense of the right to organize which is attacked by the government, and every organized workman should bring to it his best efforts."

The trial of Frau Rosa Luxemburg on charges of "inciting to violence" preferred against her some months ago, for her speech on the general strike, on which the labor "troubles" in Hamburg were blamed, was held in Weimar recently. She was granted two months in prison the judge declaring, when passing sentence, that he did so, "even though it is a well established fact that the general strike is ,in itself, a legal act, and hence, participiation in a general strike should carry no penalty to the participants"!

At Frankfort the Labor Council recently arranged a mass meeting for household servants. Full of solicitude for the "dear souls," and anxious to prevent their contamination by revolutionary ideas, the Catholic clergy of the city organized a counter-meeting, into which many of the working-women, mistaking the address, found their way. But they all left the place quicker than they went in, with the result that three hundred new members, women, signed the rolls. The "red" union then numbered 500, after only fifteen days' existence.

A propos of the 1907 General elections at Mannheim, the membership of the Social Democracy has increased there from 1,900 to 5,500; the trades unions have increased from 6,100 to 13,000. The organ of the Party has increased its circulation from 6,776 to 11,680.

In Stuttgart, the seat of the approaching International Congress, the election returns showed an increase in the number of Socialist aldermen from two to eight. They won by a majority of 2,348.

A propos of the dissolution of the Reichstag, the Berlin Vorwaerts publishes a table showing the growing power of the Social Democracy in that body. In 1871, there were two Socialist members, elected by a vote of 123,975. In 1890, there were thirty-five members, representing a vote of 1,427,289. And the highly enthusiastic elections of 1903 increased the Social Democratic delegation to eighty-one members rolling them into office with the vote of 3,010,771.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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Oh, foolish white fellow-workers, if you have a brain to think and eyes to see it must be evident to you that the concentration of capital and the lion's share for the capitalist class of all the products of labor means the lowering of your standard of living. Can you not see that? Rejecting one nation from your country will not put a stop to the capitalist class's taking all, and leaving you only what the capitalists must in order that you may be kept alive to produce more wealth for them. Our motto is, Workingmen of all countries unite! Your interests are identical the world over!

KAKUMEI.

From Japanese Labor paper, published in Berkeley, Cal.

ADMISSIONS, CROWDING FAST.

Time was, and that not so long ago, when the motto "Laissez-faire!" (Hands off!) was the roll of the drum to the tune of which the baronial industries of the land loved to assert their rights divine to treat the working people as they pleased. They either knew better but suppressed their knowledge; or they did not know the historic, the political, aye, the revolutionary genesis of the motto, and used it as a term with which to conjure submission to their rule. To utter the motto "Laissez-faire!" seemed to them all-sufficient to justify their acts as sacred, their policy as the only one approved by time, and to silence objection. A leader in this view of the term has ever been the New York "Evening Post"; a striking illustration of the "Evening Post's" application of the term was furnished by that paper's attitude at the time of the New Jersey railroad strikes in 1887. New Jersey seemed to have been too slow, in the opinion of the railroad barons, in calling out the militia. The "Evening Post" was of the opinion that "the time had come for our industrial barons to protect their realms in the same manner as the feudal barons protected theirs"; and, seeing that there was question of the New Jersey Legislature abolishing the blot of the Pinkertons, the "Evening Post" bluntly proclaimed in its issue of January 25, 1887:

"The occasion for the services of such men as the Pinkertons will soon be tenfold greater than it is now. . . The country will be filled with mercenaries made up, as the armies of ancient Rome largely were, with men excluded by custom or circumstances from peaceful avocations, non-Union men, who adopt fighting as a means of livelihood. There will be enough for them to do, and pay and rations will not be wanting when the Legislature attempts to abolish Pinkerton's men."—All in the name of "Laissez-faire!"

Such was the extreme position of American capitalist baronies, and such it continued to be in substance until the the 10th instant. On that date the signal for a turn about was given. Significant enough the signal was given by the very "Evening Post"; and still more significant is of the nature of the argument that backs the signal. The "Evening Post' suddenly recollects the revolutionary genesis of the term "Laissez-faire"; it makes the admission that "Laissez-faire" was a motto urged against "Privilege"—that it was revolutionary.

And so it was. The slogan "Laissez-faire!" was the precursor of the Declaration of of the Rights of Man by the French Revolution. The slogan was uttered by a bourgeois, and it was the first tocsin of the bourgeois revolution, aimed against the then enthroned feudal despotism. When that revolution was accomplished the despotism of Capital mounted the throne which Feudal despotism had previously occupied. From that instant, the lips of the bourgeois were the last upon which the slogan fitted. The continuance of its use by them, especially against the next, the Socialist revolution of the Working Class, was but a usurpation, a bit of hypocrisy.

The admission of the revolutionary genesis of the term "Laissez-faire" on the part of the "Evening Post" ranks with the admission implied by the then Secretary of Treasury Shaw, when last month he urged a bunch of capitalists at a banquet in Washington to pray to God to "save us" from our prosperity; and it ranks with the admission made shortly after by the New York "Sun" on the 28th of last December that "there is a greater unrest and a greater uneasiness in the air than there was before Sumter was fired on." It is an admission tantamount to acknowledging that the Capitalist Class is the modern occupier of the throne against whom the slogan "Laissez-faire!" was intonated; it is an admission that the modern incumbent of that throne represents nothing but "Privilege"; it is an admission that the modern incumbent will have to fall back upon the methods of its predecessor, such methods as the "Evening Post" of January 25, 1887, suggested;—it is an admission that Capitalism now feels itself so cornered that it drops the mask of "Principle" hitherto held before its face, and steps forth, or rather stands at bay, with nothing but its fangs to rely upon.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY BY FATHER POLAND.

We have on a previous occasion pointed out a bizarre discovery made in Socialism by the Rev. William Poland, S. J., of the St. Louis University, in his much-praised pamphlet entitled "Socialism." There is another discovery, no less startling, made by the Jesuit Father. It occurs in the same pamphlet.

On pages 11-12 the following passage occurs:

"Private producers will be privileged to transfer their plants to the collective State, and they will receive in return an annuity for a number of years, to be fixed according to the value of what they have transferred. This annuity will be in the form of labor certificates. With these certificates the common produce can be obtained and the common service can be utilized, so that the heretofore capitalist, and perhaps his descendants, may live in luxury for ten, or twenty, or forty years."

This, certainly, is a startling discovery. Father Poland seems to be so proud of having made it that he keeps locked up in his bosom the source of his information. Fact is, Socialism proposes no such thing, and any such proposition is repellant as immoral, illogical, and historically false.

The proposition would be illogical on the same principle that to furnish an annuity to Tweed and his descendants "for a number of years" so that he and they "may live in luxury for ten, or twenty, or forty years," would have been illogical. Tweed was indicted and convicted of plundering the treasury of New York City, being a plunderer the whole theory of "annuity" fell. Socialism proves mathematically that the holdings of the capitalist class are plunder. Even if his "original accumulation" be legitimate, instead of being what it usually is, the fruit of swindle and rapine, even then that original accumulation has long since been consumed by the capitalist. All that he holds to-day is "unpaid wages." Even then, Socialism declares, the Movement might let the thief go with his pack and not bother about it, were it not for the circumstance that his "pack" fills the role of the pistol with which the highwayman covers the wayfarer. That pistol must be wrenched from the felon's hand; ditto, ditto, the "pack" of the capitalist. To convert that "pack" into an annuity would be to legalize the theft. That is illogical. Socialism may not leave a good taste in the mouth of the blessers of Usurpation, they may charge Socialism with being unpalatable—with being illogical, never. The logic of Socialism cracks every bone in the body of Error.

The annuity notion would also be immoral. To compromise with sin is an act condemned by all the codes of religion. Here also Socialism, being the filtered morality and charity of all Ages, holds that considering the capitalist himself is very much the product of environment, it would be uncharitable to the capitalist, as a human being, and inconsiderate towards society to strip him of the pistol, that, as a social highwaman, he has been earning his living with, and leave him to starve, and pollute the atmosphere with the stench of his carcass. Both charity, and self-protection from impure air, would keep Socialism from such a policy. Socialism, however, obviates the danger. The Socialist Republic knows no pariahs. While it liberates the wage slave, it, with the same hand, opens free the field for the capitalist to earn his living, like everybody else. Socialism, accordingly, puts the heretofore capitalist on the par with the heretofore wage slave—both equal shareholders in the Co-operative Commonwealth, with themselves as the architects of their own welfare, themselves as the ones to decide by their thrift and industry the amount of worldly goods that they are to be blessed with.—That should be annuity enough.

Finally, the annuity notion is utterly unhistoric, and history never goes back upon itself. No "annuity" did the theretofore slave-holders receive to keep them and their descendants in luxury ten, or twenty, or forty years; no "annuity" did the British Crown and Parliament receive when the Colonies tore themselves loose. No "annuity" did the Christian Church provide for the priesthood of Jupiter or Thor, when it supplanted them, or did the Jewish Church, before that, set aside for the priests of Baal when it smote them. In all these instances the supplanted class was left shorn, to shift for itself as best it could in the cold into which it was thrust. Socialism, true to history, neither could nor would raise the present Usurpers to the dignity of annuitants on its back.

This is what Socialism teaches. The Father Poland "tenet of Socialism" is a discovery of Father Poland himself. If these "gentlemen of the cloth" betray so crassly their unfamiliarity with things close by, terrestrial, fear they not they may arouse suspicion concerning their reliability on matters far-off, celestial?

HUGHES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

There is great joy among the leading Democratic and Republican "Pillars of Law and Order" at the recommendations made by Governor Hughes of this State to the Legislature.

It long has been a favorite theme with the capitalist class that the Courts are their haven of refuge. Governors are good things, State Legislators are good things, Congressmen are better things, still better things are Presidents; these, 'tis true, can all be manipulated in a score of ways; nevertheless they are rather inconvenient good things. They have frequently to be re-elected. As a consequence they are apt to "smile at the populace." From Roosevelt up or down, such is the experience, and it is an inconvenient experience. But the Courts—that's something else. Their elections are far between; the terms of the Judges are long, where they are not for life. Upon such posts, not reeds, the capitalists feel they can generally lean with greater safety. Hence the capitalists have tried to invest the Courts with even greater sanctity than their Presidents, and have tried to hush up the unpleasant fact that these lumps of sacredness can at any time be impeached by the shorter termed legislators. As a further consequence of all this the trend of capitalist political effort has been for some time to clip the powers of the "short termers" and increase those of the "long termers," or Judges.

In line with this capitalist tendency Gov. Hughes's leading recommendations are, first, to legislate away from the Attorney General the power he now has to bring an action to try a title to office, and confer it upon the Supreme Court; and, second, to empower the Courts to review the acts of political State conventions. The two propositions, if enacted into law, will operate as buttresses to capitalist political safety. If the actions of a political State convention do not suit the capitalist class; if, for instance, a candidate whom they fear as a "nuisance" is nominated; aye, if a Socialist convention sets up a ticket that may "draw away votes" from that political wing of the capitalist class which happens to be in power, and thereby give an added chance to the opposite party;—in all such cases the Courts are empowered to "review the acts" of the political convention. What that amounts to need not be gone into. It is obvious.

No wonder the leading "Pillars of Law and Order" applaud. The applause, however, is of the nature of the music that accompanies funeral marches—the funeral march of capitalist rule.

A hue and cry has been raised against Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee by his fellow Socialist party officials outside of Wisconsin for his trying to have three members from Wisconsin on the National Executive Committee of his party. Berger is right. For one thing, his Wisconsin organization is all there is of substance in the S. P., and is therefore entitled to all it wants; for another thing, it is wise to make hay while the sun shines, especially seeing that sun is growing visibly dimmer, and won't shine much longer.

The Mayor in his message throws bouquets at himself. Possibly, there is no one else to do it. With Murphy throwing mud at him, and Hearst shouting "fraud," and proving it too, Emerson's "Self-Reliance" is an absolute necessity to the young man who has not only had greatness thrust upon him by being the son of his father, but has also stolen it from others, by way of the counting out of Hearst.

THE "COST OF LIVING."

Statistics have been issued by the so-called Department of Labor at Washington upon the "Cost of Living." The book is a bulky publication. It is many hundred pages thick. It is profusely supplied with tables. It makes a tremendous parade of exhaustiveness and accuracy. May be the contents of the book were gathered in the sincere belief that they exhaust the subject, and furnish a reliable source of ample information, to which to refer, and upon which inquirers could plant themselves; may be the contents of the book are mere "padding"—matter thrown together upon the principle that Ruskin declares his lawyer proceeded when he filled a thick roll of fool's-cap on a very simple legal transaction, merely to "make something out of nothing"; maybe, also, the book is a deliberate attempt—an attempt of the regulation type that Government officials are paid for making—to befog and mislead the Working Class upon its actual condition. However the case may be, the Government's report on the cost of living is woefully deficient. How dificient may be judged from the flood of facts that the stress of circumstances are forcing capitalist representatives themselves to admit.

Dealing with the topic of the "Cost of Living," the address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," delivered in Minneapolis on July 10, 1905, utters the caution:

"Intimately connected with the subject of the price paid for goods is the subject of the quality of the goods. Again let me illustrate before entering upon the subject itself. Suppose that twenty years ago I paid $10 for a suit of clothes, and that that suit lasted me two years, say two winters. Now, suppose again that this year a suit of clothes, that looks as good, lasts me only one year, say one winter. What does that show in point of price? It shows that, whereas twenty years ago a $10 bill furnished me with clothing for two years, now a $10 bill furnishes me with clothing for only one year. In other words, if I do not wish to be in rags the second year, the clothing that twenty years ago cost me only $10, now costs me $20. The conclusion from this fact is that 'deterioration' of goods spells 'increased price.' On the face of things the price has remained what it was; in point of fact it has gone up. Now, then, both in food and clothing the length to which deterioration has gone during the last twenty years staggers imagination. The reports of the shoddy turned out by our factories would be incredible were they not so well authenticated. This is a matter of general experience. It is particularly the housekeeper who makes acquaintance with this fact. . .

"Similarly with food. There is hardly an article of food, especially the food that the workingman can afford to buy, that is not adulterated; consequently, has not deteriorated in quality; consequently, has not risen in price. Essays galore are cropping up upon the length to which this baneful practice has gone. These essays show that health is thereby undermined, even if life is not thereby speedily snuffed out. One of these essays of recent date claims that the food adulterations are directly responsible for the death of over 400,000 infants a year, and it traces the sickness and death of thousands upon thousands of adults to the same cause."

And more recently their hands forced and the tongues of some of their advocates loosened by the events, which brought these scandalous facts to a pass when they could no longer be Pecksniffanly brushed aside, Bishop Fallows was constrained to make the admission:

"If all the manufacturers of these body-destroying products were to aggregate their establishments on some vast acreage like that of Packingtown, and the nefarious secrets by which the most abhorrent substances known in toxicology are insiduously inserted in the food and drink of millions were to be laid bare in graphic style, the present outcry against the Chicago slaughter houses would be like the breath of a zephyr compared to the thundering voice of a Western tornado."

The pointed exposure of the facts, has been glibly denounced as "scandalmongery." The Socialist has been assailed as "scandalous" for uncovering the truly scandalous facts furnished by capitalism. The exposure deals a double wound to the Capitalist Class. It tears up the capitalist's pretenses to morality; it also strikes the axe at the root of the capitalist's false economics. Leaving aside the moral aspect of the question, the economic aspect of the question is important in that it has a direct bearing upon the share of Labor in the product of its toil. The cost of living has risen stupendously. Bradstreets claims it has risen 55 per cent. since 1896. It has risen, not visibly only, but invisibly. Not only have prices risen directly—the ominous item of rent included—but they have risen INDIRECTLY, through the deterioration of the goods that the Working Class needs to live upon. These facts are ignored by the official statisticians of capitalism and by all those who, though not enjoying the perquisites of such, are tarred with the same stick.

No figures on the "Cost of Living" are reliable which do not consider the item of "deterioration." That item considered, the superstructure of "Labor's Prosperity," raised by capitalist statisticians on doctored figures of wages, tumbles down over their ears. What with an actually declining wage, and a cost of living which rises, both visibly, through rising prices, and invisibly, through the lower quality of goods, conservative is the estimate that the share of the Working Class is barely one-fourth of the product of its toil.

CHILD LABOR AND THE AGE LIMIT.

"The United Mine Workers' Journal" of January 3, makes two separate statements in two different connections that are worth considering together because of their intimate relation to each other, notwithstanding the manner in which they were made. First, the Journal, in an item headed, "Free the Child Slaves," declares, "The most potent force to free the child slaves is organized labor." The Journal, being an official organ of the American Federation of Labor, it is safe to conclude it meant the A. F. of L. and similar bodies, when it referred to "organized labor." Second, in a four deck caption to an article on the age limit, the Journal asserts, "The age limit works as a result of child labor." This assertion is amply borne out by the context of the article. This shows that the age limit arises from the ease with which capitalism under the modern system of intensification can replace middle aged and old men with youthful labor.

It is further a fact that, despite "the great growth of organized labor," there has been a greater growth yet of child labor. The increasing agitation for the regulation and abolition of child labor, accompanied as it is with a formidable array of figures showing the spread of the evil attacked, should leave no doubt on that score. And so likewise should there be no doubt regarding the increasing intensification of labor and the constant lowering of the age limit, also despite "the great growth of organized labor": the growing figures of violent deaths and accidents relating to the former, combined with the increasing opposition to the latter, make that as clear as crystal.

The growth of child labor and the intensification of labor from which it springs, both despite "the growth of organized labor," being obvious facts, what is the obvious deduction from them? Is it that made by the Journal viz., "The most potent force to free the child slaves is organized labor," meaning thereby the A. F. of L. and similar bodies? Obviously not. Seeing that the growth of child labor and the intensification from which it springs, is due, despite "the great growth of organized labor," to the latter's inability to protect adult labor, it follows that the alleged potency of "organized labor" to "free the child slaves," is mere assumption, being without any foundation in fact. Since the alleged potency does not exist, any conclusion based on its alleged existence, is a fallacy and a fraud, meant to mislead the visionary and those easily duped.

The inability of "organized labor" to protect adult labor, and, therefore, to limit or abolish child labor is due to its craft autonomy and capitalist principles. These divide labor against itself, and bind its members to the support of the very institutions which they fain would destroy. Thus, instead of being a potent force in the overthrow of slavery, child or adult, "organized labor," always meaning thereby the A. F. of L., and similar bodies, is a potent force for its maintenance. Only industrial unionism, which unites the working class for the interests of all its members and the overthrow of capitalism, according to Socialist principles, can truly be said to be the potent force to achieve the laudable object so foully prevented by the "United Mine Workers' Journal" and the A. F. of L.—the freeing of the child slaves through the freeing of adult wage labor.

Talk of "American independence"—those Western communities that are appealing to the railroad magnates to save them from a fuel famine, have it to spare. They, without doubt, will make spread eagle speeches next Fourth of July, as usual.

PACIFIC COAST

I. W. W. Organization—A Plan to Make It Effective.

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 1.

To I. W. W. Locals.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:—

A short time ago Local 330 received a communication from the I. W. W. organizer at San Francisco, proposing a plan by which all I. W. W. locals along the Pacific Coast might co-operate in the important task of organizing the workers in the lumber industry of the West. To that end this communication is addressed to you, in the hope that you will give it careful consideration and act accordingly.

A brief statement of the present situation and of the possibilities of successful organization of this important industry is herein set forth:

A conservative estimate of the number of lumber workers in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana places that number between 75,000 and 100,000. Between 10,000 and 15,000 are working in the red wood section of Western California—comprising the three counties of Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino. The last named county at present has no organization; but from advices we have received from various parts of Mendocino, we conclude that the time and conditions for I. W. W. organization are at hand. Organizers must be put into that county at once.

Del Norte county is solidly organized in the I. W. W. Several years ago the American Labor Union got a foothold among the lumber workers of that county, and the several A. L. U. organizations merged into the I. W. W. after July, 1905. They maintain a "closed shop" in Del Norte, as far as the woodsmen are concerned and have secured advantages in wages and hours.

In point of numbers and importance of location, Humboldt county heads the list. From 6,000 to 10,000 is the estimated number of lumber workers here. Nearly two years ago the A. F. of L. started organizing (?) these men and succeeded in getting about 1,800 to pay dues in a wondrous new international known as the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers. At least that was the number claimed by the Brotherhood officials up to last spring. Meanwhile came the sailors' strike early last summer, following the 'Frisco earthquake, which created an enormous demand for lumber, and a corresponding increase in prices. Here was an exceptional opportunity for the lumber workers to make a move for a larger share of their product and for better working conditions. No move was made. The A. F. of L. showed its inherent weakness here as elsewhere. The I. W. W. was then in process of formation, and did not have to exceed 50 members in a mixed local at Eureka. But these few men did not fail to take advantage of the situation to do a tremendous amount of agitation throughout Humboldt county. This agitation, coupled with the do-nothing policy of the A. F. of L. has borne fruit. To-day the I. W. W. has more than 300 members in Humboldt, and is slowly rising to supremacy. At the same time the A. F. of L. is as surely waning. Hundreds of members of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. have stopped paying dues, and although the A. F. of L. has had an organizer working here for several months, he has been unable to cajole the woodsmen and millmen with the siren song of craft unionism.

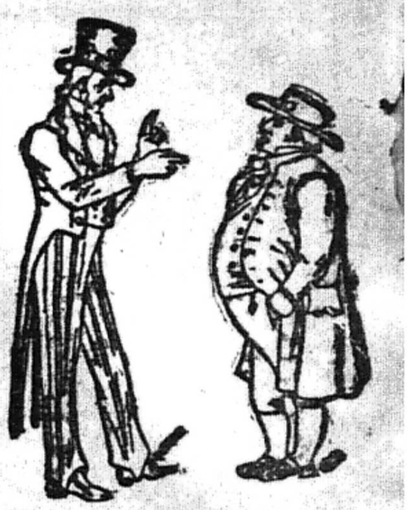
The I. W. W. sentiment must be crystallized in organization. We must not allow this developing revolutionary spirit to run into the ground by inaction. An educational campaign must be carried on with unremitting vigor. Beginning in California every nook and corner of the three counties of the red wood belt must be reached first of all with the message of Industrial Unionism. At least four good organizers should be placed at work in this section early next spring.

The organization of the lumber workers of the Pacific Coast will give the I. W. W. the key to the situation in the West. Upon the lumber workers depend in large measure the Marine Transportation workers (sailors, longshoremen, lumber yard men, etc.) and the building trades. A tie up of the lumber industry ties up the rest. Backed by the lumber workers, the sailors and longshoremen, hundreds of whom are already in favor of the I. W. W., may feel secure in joining our organization. So we may say the lumber industry is pivotal—hence the necessity of concentrating every effort on this industry.

To this end a temporary correspondence bureau has been established at Eureka under direction of Local 330, I. W. W., and the secretary has been instructed to get in touch with the I. W. W. locals in the West and urge said locals to contribute to an organizer's fund for the above named purpose. We hope your local will take this matter up without delay, and take steps to raise money for this purpose, so we may put two or three organizers at work next spring.

Send all communications, pledges and money to B. H. Williams, 330 East street, Eureka, Calif.

Yours for Industrial Unionism,
Cor. Com. Local 330, I. W. W.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Don't you think the Socialist Labor Party is somewhat intolerant?

UNCLE SAM—No, why?

B. J.—I'll tell you. It calls the labor leaders, fakirs because they won't join the S. L. P.

U. S.—Where did you get that from?

B. J.—That is what the labor leaders say.

U. S.—But their saying does not make it so.

B. J.—But does not the S. L. P. call them fakirs?

U. S.—Whom? These professionals of the pure and simple stripe?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It does.

B. J.—Well, there you have it. They are called fakirs because they won't join the party.

U. S.—Not at all; that is not the reason. There is a mighty good reason to call them fakirs; their not joining the S. L. P. would be no reason.

B. J.—And what is the reason?

U. S.—There are workingmen who actually still honestly indulge the superstitution that the union and the strike and boycott are enough for all practical purposes; many a sincere worker holds the view; the blows he has received are not yet hard enough, and you know how difficult it is to rid oneself of a superstitution if it once has taken hold.

B. J.—Yes, indeed, I do.

U. S.—Such workers and their leaders are looked upon rather with pity than contempt by the Industrial Unionists or Socialists; these never call them fakirs, but visionaries and illusionists.

B. J.—Well, then, whom do the Industrial Unionists call fakirs?

U. S.—But there are a good many others who have long since dropped the pure and simple superstition; who know that the industrial struggle or strikes and boycotts alone is not sufficient and that the workmen must cast their ballots against both capitalism and capitalist candidates, but who, nevertheless, fight the S. L. P. with furious rage.

B. J.—Are these the ones the Socialists call fakirs?

U. S.—Yes, but not simply because they fight the S. L. P.

B. J.—For what other reason?

U. S.—People may entertain an honest conviction that, although a certain labor party has a correct platform, still it is constituted in a manner that they object to, and is led by people whom they sincerely mistrust.

B. J.—You should not call them fakirs for that.

U. S.—No, indeed! So long as they are honest in such convictions, they are no fakirs. But the test of their honesty is that they set up their own labor party, organized in such a way as they may choose, and led by such men as they may trust. That is the test. The workers who would do that are no fakirs; but those are fakirs, who, while calling themselves Socialists, and while objecting the S. L. P., nevertheless deliberately abstain from setting up their own party. Such fellows are all-around fakirs; they prove that they are dishonest in their opposition to the S. L. P., that they do not mean well by labor; that they are on the make even if they have to play into the hands of the capitalists by trading on their class.

B. J.—Such people surely are fakirs!

U. S.—And such are the "labor leaders" whom the Industrial Unionists and Socialists hold up with a pitch-fork to the well merited execration of the working class.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

WELCOME, SOCIALIST WOMEN!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Our first hearty welcome to the ranks of the organized Socialist women of the land belongs to our sisters of the "Buffalo Bebel Club." It must also be accompanied—as an act of justice to ourselves—by an explanation of our failure to have given it at an earlier date, immediately after the news of the "Bebel Club's" formation reached us; the more so, as we were directly asked by them through the columns of the Daily People for words of cheer and suggestions.

We plead guilty of having failed to send these words of cheer. If work, strenuous work, can be an excuse for such a serious act of omission, we can hold it forth, in the hope that we will be excused and justified in our silence. Events are crowding in at a swift pace, one after another, calling for immediate action, and absorbing all our energy and attention.

As to suggestions, we had none to give. The first steps in a new direction, though we may be aware of the final goal toward which we are moving—are uncertain, of a rather groping nature, every step made being a lesson to ourselves, and if made in the right direction—is an object lesson to others. By experience we gain the requisite knowledge to guide our course. At the time when the quest for suggestions came from our Buffalo sisters, we were taking our own first steps on that new road. How could we assume leadership and teach when we knew so little ourselves?

We hope that our Buffalo sisters will accept our explanation in the earnest spirit in which it is given and will grasp our outstretched hands in a fraternal clasp, that will send a thrill of enthusiasm and warmth all along the line.

Long live the "Bebel Club" of Buffalo!

And let us now all together give three cheers of welcome in our ranks of the organized Socialist women of Cincinnati! Well done, sisters of Cincinnati! May all the women of the land respond to your inspiring call: "Women, awake. Add your strength to the Socialist movement and hasten the day of emancipation." We wish you success and good speed in your great work.

Long, long live the "Women's Socialist Club" of Cincinnati!

And let us again all together, triumphantly and in a ringing voice, give three cheers of welcome in our ranks of the Socialist Women of Detroit, Mich.!

We are in possession of a letter dated January the 3rd, .07, in which we are advised of a meeting called for the 10th inst., for the purpose of organizing the Socialist women of Detroit, asking for information and inquiring for details of our form of organization, etc., and enclosing some very valuable suggestions which, by the way, we will take up for discussion in our next correspondence.

We hail with joy and enthusiasm these first promisful signs of the awakening to action of the most abused victims of our criminal system, "the slaves of the slve." Woman is stretching her numb limbs, she is going to rise, she is going to speak, she is going to arraign the heinous system, reeking with crime and corruption, based upon exploitation and robbery, ruining the human race and setting the brand of slavery, degradation and prostitution upon the most holy and natural ties and feelings of mankind.

We call upon all women without distinction of class, race, creed and color, to join us in this mighty movement for overthrowing this cursed capitalist system, based upon private property, which has encircled woman, the mother of the human race, in a vicious circle of dependence, degradation and prostitution inside and outside of the family. There is a tie of common suffering that binds all the women in a class of sufferers; that common ground must be made the basis for common action. Private property has enslaved woman; social ownership of the tools of production and distribution will free woman.

Golden chains, silver chains, iron chains—chains we wear! Sisters, private property has run its course, the goal is near! Arouse, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a whole world to win. Down with capitalism. Long live the Socialist Women of the Land!

Anna B. Touroff,
Secretary Socialist Women of Greater New York.

New York, January 10.

P. S. At the last meeting of the "Socialist Women of the Bronx," it was decided to change the name of our club to "Socialist Women of Greater New York."

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please let me know if there are any official Socialist newspapers in Servia, and, if so how many?

K. Georgevitsch.

Gen'l. Delivery, Schenectady, N. Y., January 7.

SOME QUESTIONS AND FACTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In the "Leader" of January 3 is an article headed, "Wake up ye Socialists," in which Fred L. Schwartz, Socialist party organizer, says, "Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above."

If this is a fact, how does it come that Local New Orleans of the Socialist party could not get its resolution calling for the election of a committee to discuss the uniting of the two Socialist parties printed in the Socialist party papers and Barnes, the National Secretary refused to furnish a list of the Secretaries of the locals, so that Local New [illegible] could have its resolutions secoreasury !

The facts are that the privately owned press of the Socialist party controls the party absolutely and rules the party with a rod of iron. The Socialist Labor Party owns and controls its own press The People, which is the only Socialist paper in the English language in America. Being collectively owned and controlled by the membership of the party, it supports the assertion that the Socialist Labor Party is the only Socialist party in the United States.

"Wake up, ye Socialists" and join the Socialist Labor Party.

Jas. A. Gray.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 4.

WHERE WAGES COME FROM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The moving finger writes; and having
writ
Moves on, nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it.

An article appearing in to-day's Boston "Post," is from Cardinal Gibbons, "The position of labor." Before proceeding to comment on the said article, I would call the Rev. Gentleman's attention to the above quotations from the Rubiyat. It will not be necessary to go into the article in detail. He admits that Labor must organize, and have none but conservative leaders, and so on, etc.

To come to the meat of his argument, (He) makes this most remarkable of remarkable statements, "The laborer's wages come from the profits of his employer."

We have had a great many utterances on the labor question, by a great many men, but it has been left to the Rev. Gentleman to utter the greatest chunk of Wisdom that has ever, or will ever, be uttered on this momentous question.

The average workingman knows nothing about the economics of capitalism. He has never studied Karl Marx, in short, knows nothing. Nevertheless, with his experience in wages, he knows his wages does not come from the profits of his employer, but that both his wages and his employers' profits come out of the products of his labor.

The day is not far distant when the laborer, that the Rev. Gentleman takes such deep interest in, will make him face about and live on his own intellectual rot.

In the same paper, the same day, appeared an article by Frank Bostock, "The Training of the Animal Trainer." Of the many qualifications he enumerates that are necessary for an animal trainer, the most important is moral courage. The Rev. Gentleman above mentioned would make a poor animal trainer.

The conclusions I have reached is this: If it requires moral courage to train animals it certainly must require more moral courage to train your fellowmen. If not, why not?

Yours for daylight on the question,

Archie Scott.

Malden, Mass., January 7.

CAN THESE CITATIONS BE TRUE?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here are the facts, taken from "Der Yiddisher Kaempfer" organ of the "Poale Zion" (Zionist-Socialist organ) of January 6.

"The New York Volkszeitung has made fun of and slandered the Jews, as such, at the Sinclair antisemite affair and when they fought against the reading of the 'Holy Scripture' in the public schools."

"In Dessau, Germany, communal elections, have taken place. The Liberal Party of the community, during elections, united with the Social Democratic Party (sit venia verbo), in order to defeat the Right Party. At the head of the Liberal Party stands a Jew, with the name of Dr. Kahn. This year, the parties could not agree. The result was the following: In the local organ of the S. D. (shame!) the following gem comtra Kahn appeared: 'Antisemitism procures for itself a solid ground in Germany. It is quite natural, seeing what occurs in our country. I never was a friend of the Jews! ! ! Because I found, that all Jews, whose acquaintance I enjoyed so far, without exception, stood on one and the same degree of morality. And I should not think it a misfortune, if all Semites went back through the Red Sea, and in this case swallow as much water, as did once the Egyptians. (Should a Jewish proletarian fight for such a leper! ! !) And we should have suffered no loss if the Sea should have swallowed the children of Israel together their ancestors! ! (And for such a dirty dog, shall I lay down my life? Will there be such brutes under the Socialist Republic? I should rather lean on a sword and die on the spot, than live, did I know that this is so!) The editor of the paper showed his consent, by not even making an annotation to this misanthropic ejaculation."

"In Vienna, in one of the Social Democratic organizations, in the 19th district, one agitator, Schulmeier, in the presence of many Jewish comrades, said, among other things: 'You, Jews, need to be watched. You are ready to take anything, which is not watched.' The Jews felt offended, and went over to another organization of the IX Bezirk."

"One of the oldest members of the Social Democratic Party in Vienna, comrade Gluser, agitates strongly for a 'Hauser-Verband,' whose task is to counteract the influence of the Jewish leaders, and against the candidacy of a Jew to public office on the part of the Party."

Henry Fuehrer

Cincinnati, O., January 6.

WHO MAY THIS W. F. HAYWOOD BE? IS UNKNOWN HERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I would like to know if you can give us the history of a man calling himself W. F. Haywood. He calls himself a workingman but has no visible means of support but is always well dressed, smokes cigars, etc., but we never caught him working. The local S. P. denounced him as a capitalist spy. He calls De Leon a Jesuit disrupter, etc., but falls down when asked to produce proof. He says he has been writing letters to Moyer and Haywood in Idaho denouncing De Leon and that his letters have produced an effect. His actions seem to be too crude for a caiptalist spy. I seriously think he is a mono-maniac on the subject of De Leon. Let us have his record published in The People if you think it worth while, but perhaps he is not worth it, but he may go to some other city and such an article might warn the comrades there if he does not change his name. That is, of course, if you know anything about him. He says that he knows De Leon is a Jesuit because "Father" Haggerty, who is also a Jesuit, told him so.

W. F. Haywood claims to know all about the I. W. W. Of course, he sides with the Sherman faction.

Forbes Garvey.

Kansas City, Mo., January 5.

IS THERE EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Is it possible to conceive a more potent punishment for what capitalism may term deriliction of duty, than losing one's position, i. e., being thrown out of work? As "everybody who wants work can get work," according to the capitalist press, it must be that those who are now out of employment, are either idle through choice, or because they did not serve their masters satisfactorily. But is it true that "all who want work can get it?" I hold not, in fact, I can prove that the contrary is true.

I was on Eddy street to-day, attending to my duties. I noticed two poorly dressed young women going from store to store. As they passed me one said, "Let's try the candy factory, Minnie, may be they can put us on." They were looking for work. At the candy factory they were "full." The same reply was given at the preserving companies' place. It was not necessary to ask. You could read the news, the sad, sad replies they received in their troubled faces. Should these young women be tempted to sell their poor half-starved bodies complacent people would say "they were too lazy to work."

I was in a machine shop on Westfield street not long ago. While I waited to see the superintendent I conversed with a pleasant young fellow also waiting. He was looking for work at his trade of machinist. Had been going around three weeks. It was just before Christmas. I saw him two days later working as a helper on one of the delivery wagons belonging to a department store—a temporary job.

There are many electricians here out of work, lying around idle. Yet the farmers are "crying for men" to go to work for $12 per month and found; Hours, 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. ! ! !

The "Circle" for January contains two full page electros "Contrasts. Town and Country." The town is a block of Hester street, New York (looks like it anyway.) The country, any old place. The hint is obvious why don't these Hester street dwellers move to the country? and the echo answers "why"? General Booth of the Starvation Army, thinks he'll alleviate the condition of the poor by putting them on the farms. A sweatshop "greenie" that never lived outside of a city in his or her life would make a howling success of the farm! Ask a farmer.

Give the average American a copy of some capitalist newspaper that his father read before him, or that his employer reads, and he'll be satisfied, and like a phonograph repeat the stuff he read, and will consider the rankest nonsense as gospel.

Outside of New York, Chicago, Cleveland and some of the other large cities if you mention Socialism you are apt to be called a fool, or something worse. We can never spread the doctrine if we leave it to the natives. We need those who have studied under the foreign masters. (I am an American—so were my forbears.) May Socialism go forward. "Hang together, not separately."

Yours for the Revolution,

E. A. C.

Providence, R. I., January 9.

THE BUTCHER BOY AND THE BONE

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The increase that certain wage slaves are receiving at present throughout the land, puts one in mind of the country butcher boy that was attacked by a huge mastiff. The butcher boy, fearing the hungry mastiff was going to do him harm, immediately threw the dog a bone.

The capitalist owners of certain industries throughout the land follow the tactics of the country butcher boy, inasmuch as when they get attacked by the hungry rank and file of the wage working class they also fear harm, and likewise throw a bone or a sop in the form of an increase in wages. Evidently there is no more brotherly love between the capitalist owners of industries and their' wage slaves than there is between a country butcher boy and a hungry dog. It is high time that capitalist preaching hypocrits side tracked that ancient subterfuge of brotherly love between master and slave, because there cannot be any brotherly love between the robber and the robbed.

Increase of wages sounds good to an unthinking public, but economists simply smile at said capitalist subterfuges, because they know that when wages increase the necessities of life increase more in proportion than the raise in wages; therefore, the only remedy for the wage working class is collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

Capitalist moral.—Do not give unless you are compelled to give and then give in the right time, for a bone or a sop in time saves nine.

John Henry.

Jamaica, N. Y., January 10.

ROLLING 'EM UP

RECORD OF PREVIOUS WEEK FOR SUBS BROKEN—KEEP IT AGOING!

For the week ending January 12th, we received 197 subs to the Weekly People and 43 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 240, which is an increase over the previous week, when 224 was the record. The men on the firing line who sent in five or more subs each were: O. J. Schwitzgebel, Kansas City, Mo., 11; J. Plamondin, New York, 10; H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill., 10; R. W. Stevens, Freeman, Wash., 9; J. Luthkenhaus, New York, 6; E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., 6; and 5 each from: S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash., F. Brown, Cleveland, O., W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., and Section Kings County, N. Y.

We say these men are on the firing line, and say it advisedly. Each reader that they get for the Weekly People means the loss of an adherent to the forces against us, yes, more than that—it means recruits to our own ranks eventually.

We expect to hear good tidings from Denver in the near future; Section organizer Hawkins writes that the Section has decided to a man to pitch in and endeavor to increase their list of Weekly People readers. The Denver list now shows an increase of 12 over the corresponding period last year, and comrade Louwet, formerly of Kalamazoo, a good sub getter is in Denver—so other sections look to your laurels.

What we really need is a little enthusiasm all along the line. Comrade Wm. Bonstein never loses his grip, he has been knocking around a good deal but he turns up somewhere with a donation or order for books. There is a little town in Missouri that will soon wake up because Bonstein is there.

Push the WEEKLY PEOPLE! Remember Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone! Get on the Fring Line—which means—Push the propaganda!

During the week $7.25 worth of prepaid cards were sold to London, Ont., Somerville, Mass. and Ardmore, Pa.

The New York Labor News Company sent $14.20 worth of pamphlets to S. L. P. of Victoria, Australia; $11.63 worth to A. Gilhaus, California; Somerville, Mass., 1000 leaflets; Boston, Mass., $1; Spokane, Wash., $3.05; San Francisco, $5; Toronto, Ont., $2.21; Soc. Ed. Club, Brooklyn, $2.96; Chicago, $3; A. S. Carm, Swedish organizer, $10.50; Wheeling, W. Va., $3.25; John Kircher, Cleveland, O., 25 Sue Books.

Enthusiasm is what is needed. Comrade Kircher of Cleveland has probably put out more Sue books than any other individual. He works at his trade and can only give his spare time but he makes good use of the time he does devote to the movement. Push on the work! Get things going and plenty of others will take hold.

NEW ENGLAND I. W. W.

Big Local Formed—Principles Permeating Moulders and Machinists.

Boston, January 8.—At conference of I. W. W. Locals of Mass. held Sunday, January 6, I was requested to send this letter to the People:—

Although I have been in the field two months, little has been said as to work accomplished in this section; however I feel that, while not much in the shape of locals has resulted from the agitation, the seed is being sown and the harvest time is surely coming.

A local of 47 members was formed at Quincy, which I believe will be a foothold for organizing from top to bottom, one of the largest plants in this state, outside of the large cotton mills.

I have also worked in Nashua a considerable time and believe we have developed a good feeling for the I. W. W.

The Iron Moulders have been out on strike since last April, with the Machinistis at work with the "SCAB" Moulders, but I believe the lesson will not be lost. I am to speak before the Moulders this evening, they have been more than courteous to me, extending privileges that would surprise some to know.

The Central Labor Union held an open meeting a few weeks ago, with a speaker from Brocton. During the discussion that followed, the Moulders who took the floor dewlt upon the impotence of the present mode of warfare and were followed by Machinists, who voiced the same spirit, and deplored the fact that they were working while their brothers were battling for better conditions—some of the comrades may smile at this coming from Carroll—but I truly felt sorry for the Labor leader from Brocton, by the time the rank and file got through with him. Such is the spirit in Nashua and I believe it exists in all other parts of the section. If that be true, it behooves us to put our shoulder to the wheel and push the work forward. It was therefore the feeling of the conference that all locals attend to their duty. See that your delegates be present at the next I. W. W. conference, February 3, 1907—1165 Tremont street, Room 1—11 a. m. Remember this is a critical time and your inactivity will make you work harder in the future. Those friends and locals who have carried the burden ask your assistance. I as organizer am strong only as I feel your spirit and determination to bring about that glad day when there will be neither master nor slave. Will you answer the call!

Address, for information concerning the I. W. W. in New England,

Wm. H. Carroll,
107 Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

Section Buffalo, S. L. P. will have a pedro party and dance SATURDAY, January 19th, 8 p. m. in Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genesee street. Good prizes will begiven and general good time is assured to all. Tickets, 15 cents—good for coffee and cake—can be bought of the comrades or at the door. Every friend is invited.

Section Buffalo has also organized a "School of Socialism"—class for joint reading and discussion of Socialist literature. The school meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Headquarters, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street. De Leon's "Preamble of I. W. W." was chosen by the school as the first pamphlet to study. Every man or woman is invited to join.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Since closing the debate on "As to Politics" several contributions came in. These being from anti-politics sources, the discussion has been re-opened to the extent of allowing the anti-politics side more space. For that reason your contribution, answering critics, will be held back. When the other contributions are exhausted your closing remarks with The People's answer will be published.

F. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The capitalist seems to pay for the labor-power that he uses. He only pays for a part, the smaller part. The wage system conceals the fact that the wage slave works unrequited time.

E. D., BURKE, IDA.—Now to your last question—

Which is worse, Pure and simple Unionism, or pure and simple political Socialism?—Pure and simple political Socialism is the worse of the two. Pure and simple Unionism is raw and potentially revolutionary material that may be developed; pure and simple political Socialism is not "raw material," it is frayed-out material, ash-barrel refuse of bourgeois thought.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your third question—

The after-dinner speech, delivered by the now ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, and from which the passage was quoted: "God save the country from its prosperity!" was delivered at the banquet of the Automobile Manufacturers, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1906. The hue and cry immediately raised by the capitalist press over such a revelation caused Shaw to claim he had "not said just that." The revised version, according to himself, of what he did say is: "We who pray should ask God to save us from any increased prosperity." (N. Y. "Times," Dec. 16, 1906). As was well observed by several capitalist papers the "Evening Post" among them, the revised version "does not improve matters." Indeed it is substantially the same thing.

E. S., NEW YORK—The criticism made by the correspondent anent the reports from Schenectady of the I. W. W. machinists' strike had at least this much of sense in it—it calls attention to the necessity of I. W. W. men on strike appointing a press committee, whose reports only shall be accepted.

A. L. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Whenever the Weekly appears without the Socialist Labor Party platform it is because the platform is crowded out by matter that MUST go in.

S. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Why, that's nonsense! The Socialist party press supports the A. F. of L. with its system of "contracts." How can the same press or crew talk about "a general strike" in the matter of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone? The "sacred contracts" stand in the way. Intentionally or unintentionally (at times stupidity is as harmful as wickedness) whoever directly or indirectly hobnobs with the A. F. of L., or with the A. F. of L.-ized S. P., is responsible for the wrong that has been done to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and for whatever worse wrong may betide these innnocent men.

M. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Get a copy of Weekly People, Sept. 22, 1895. A debate is there reported that will meet your demands. Or call at the office. Will let you see the file.

W. J. B., SALT LAKE, UTAH—Industrialism does not consist merely in the recognition of the class struggle. The S. T. & L. A. recognized the class struggle, yet was not industrially organized. Industrialism means the recognition of the class struggle in a body industrially (not-craft-ly) organized—the right steam in the right boiler of the right machine.

C. H. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—This office has no authority to interpret the S. L. P. constitution. That function is the province of the National Executive Committee.

C. W., ST. LOUIS, MO.—It matters nothing how the Fair Hope Single Tax Colony is run, and it matters less that it "has lasted fifteen years." It is—and cannot be otherwise, with that colony as with "Socialist Colonies"—not Single Taxism, or Socialism that "lasts," but the patience of the colonists. The Single Tax cannot be tested in a spot that owes allegiance to the "Multi Tax" system, any more than Socialism can be tested in a spot that owes allegiance to the capitalist system, or any more than Republicanism could be tested in a spot that owes allegiance to the Cossackdom of autocratic Russia.

T. J. H., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.—The Daily People not only furnishes the freshest news that is of value to the workingmen, it also publishes news that the capitalist press zealously suppresses. Are you aware that not infrequently news items are found in the New York "Sun" and the N. Y. "American" a day or two old, and taken from the Daily People? 'Tis a fact.

W. I., CANTON, O.—It all comes down to a question of Might. It is so between Labor and Capital; it is so between the I. W. W. and the crooks who oppose it. Help organize the Might. Quit, and waste no time upon crying out against Wrong.

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Socialists elected here to office have in no instance, in their official capacity, aided workingmen on strike. In semi-feudal Europe Socialists in office could not possibly do anything. In full-fledged capitalist America, where Socialists in office are only Socialists of the pure and simple political variety, such as Carey when he was in the Massachusetts Legislature, and such as Buech now in Milwaukee, they never even tried. Carey allowed a Judge to outrage the teamsters on strike without protest; the saloon-keeper Buech is preoccupied with the question of the bogus checks that are palmed off on saloon-keepers.

E. S. E., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Read almost any of Dicken's works, Oliver Twist, for instance. Wrong is there pilloried and whipped. And yet—not a wrong there pointed out has ceased. Witness the birth and rise of the Salvation Army from the "Jacob's Islands" of London. Vain is the effort to decry Wrong if Right does not ORGANIZE to overthrow it. It will not be argued or declaimed out of existence. See above to W. I., Canton, O.

M. E. W., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Have received a dozen at least of those Sherman circulars, dated last December 31, with the false statement that he had won out on the 29th of that month. Thanks all the same. The matter has been fully treated in The People.

A. S., NEW YORK—Allow us to hold the letter back. The season is not yet for it.

F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.—Careful readers of the Weekly would have found notice of the Hartford meeting in the issue of the 5th instant, page 6, col. 1.

M. L., MANCHESTER, N. H.—Take Scotts historic novels, most of the Waverly novels are historic; also De Foe's novels, they are all good; Greene's History of the English people; Motley's historic works and Prescott's.

E. L. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are strongly inclined to the belief that Mailly is merely trying to make himself important when he mysteriously asserts himself to be the depositee of secret information to the effect that it is a settled thing on the part of the Idaho Government to hang Haywood, but let Moyer and Pettibone loose. If this should actually be the case, Moyer will never be able to dispel the heavy cloud that ever after would hover over his head.

F. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The matter was received and acknowledged at bottom of this column.

E. G., NEW YORK—The address of the Unity Club is Fraternity Hall, 100 W. 116th street.

B. T., WASHINGTON, D. C.; E. G. A., HUNTSVILLE, ALA.; F. R., CARBONDALE, PA.; J. J. O., DAYTON, O.; R. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; C. T. H., DALLAS, TEX.; F. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. O'H., TREMONT, N. Y.; J. F., LOWELL, MASS.; W. W., NEW YORK; E. W. L., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; F. M., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.; S. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. J. O., ST. PAUL, MINN.; G. H. F., MYSTIC, IA.—Matter received.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania, S. L. P. met on December 30th, at 2109 Sarah St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Kephart in chair. Present, Male, Thomas, Clever, Kephart, Weber, Gray, Markley, Clark, Layton, Rupp, and McConnell. Absent Herrington and Drugmond. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From T. Weilding, matter pertaining to state agitation. S. Hinkel, money order for due stamps, and matter pertaining to state agitation. National Secretary, F. Bohn; enclosing German application cards, and matter pertaining to constitutions in German language. C. Tilligner, money order for due stamps for section Allentown. W. E. Kephart, enclosing one dollar, as donation to state agitation from J. O'Neal of Altoona. J. Erwin, money order for due stamps for section Phila., and matter pertaining to party affairs. F. Brown, matter pertaining to German S. L. P. constitutions. A. C. Kihn, enclosing matter pertaining to party affairs.

The communication swere received, filed, and acted upon under their proper head.

National Committeeman D. E. Gilchrist was instructed to bring before the N. E. C. at their next meeting the necessity of having the constitution printed in the German language.

Motion that we censure the actions of the Editor of the People, and the State Executive Committee of Colorado in favoring the support of William D. Haywood, Socialist Party candidate for Governor at the last election in Colorado, was made and withdrawn.

A committee of three was elected to draw up resolutions of censure of the State Executive Committee of Colorado, in advising the party to support William D. Haywood for Governor of Colorado on the Socialist Party ticket, and also to censure the Editor of the People for advising the support of William D. Haywood. These resolutions to be presented to the N. E. C. at their next meeting, by our National Committeeman. The nominations for the committee closed on the three following, who were elected by acclamation: E. R. Markley, Charles Rupp, W. E. Kephart. The ocmmittee met as instructed, and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Every member of the Socialist Labor Party, pledges himself to support by his voice and vote the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY and NOT to support any OTHER political party. We the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, deem it our duty to call the attention of the party to this flagrant breach of discipline by the comrades of Colorado, and all others who may aid and abet such traitorous actions. (The only excuse that can be made is that they were carried off their feet by sentiment, and nothing else); therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, condemn the actions of the Editor of the People, the State Executive Committee of Colorado, and all others who were guilty of advising the support of William D. Haywood for Governor on a ticket which has been time and again, admitted to be to all intents and purposes a capitalist ticket; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, stands for the adherence to the uncompromising tactics which have made the party feared and respected in the past and must have the same effect in the future.

(Signed.)

E. R. Markley,
Charles Rupp,
W. E. Kephart.

The following names were submitted by Allengheny Co. section to the sub. S. E. C. to fill the five seats declared vacant by the sub. S. E. C. at their last meeting: J. A. McConnell, Charles Rupp, J. Layton, J. Clark, and E. R. Markley.

The secretary was instructed to send out to all sections and members at large subscriptions lists for the purpose of securing funds for state agitation.

Our National Committeeman was instructed to bring before the N. E. C., that we suggest that they have published a leaflet for circulation, regarding the supreme court Judges' opinion on the Colorado affair.

Our National Committeeman was instructed to bring before the N. E. C., that we suggest that they issue an exemption stamp, to be used by our party secretaries, to be placed in due books of comrades who are excused, (through sickness or unemployment) from payment of dues.

A warrant was drawn for $25 to defray the expense of our N. E. C. member's trip to N. E. C. meeting.

A warrant was drawn for $15.63 expense for the month of November, 1906.

Time of meeting was changed from the last Sunday of each month, to the fourth Sunday.

Financial report: Receipts, C. Filligner, section Allentown, 40 due stamps, $6; J. Erwin, section Phila. 25 due stamps, $3.75; D. E. Gilchrist, section Allegheny, 40 due stamps, $6; S. Hinkel, member at large, 7 due stamps, $1.05. Total Receipts, $16.80. Expenditures, N. E. C. members trip to N. E. C. meeting, $25; bought 200 due stamps, $14; bought 50 German application cards, 20 cents; postage, 15 cents. Total expenditures, $39.35.

Total receipts, $16.80; previous balance $44.02; cash balance, $60.82. Total expeditures, 39.35; cash on hand, $21.47. Adjournment followed.

David T. Lentz, State Sec'y.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, January 11. All present, except Augustine. Lechner in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Vote for New York member to N. E. C. was then submitted by Secretary. It showed Sections Erie, Monroe, Schenectady, Rennselaer, Kings, Westchester, Chatauqua, New York and Onondaga as voting; and Jacobson elected, with almost two-thirds of the vote cast in his favor. Jacobson had been notified of his election, and represented New York at the N. E. C. meetings. Canvas and action of Secretary in issuing credentials to Jacobson were both endorsed.

Communications: From Section Gloversville, returning subscription lists and balance of $3.95 on same, after deducting expense of Jackson meeting. From Section Chatauqua on agitation and approaching spring election. Attended to by Correspondence Bureau. From Branches 1 and 3, Section Kings County, vote on candidates for S. E. C. Filed.

Correspondence Burea ureported on correspondence with Sections Albany, Schenectady, Rennselaer, Gloversville, Chatauque, Queens, Westechester and Rchmond. Also submitted a review of work done last month. Endorsed and filed.

Secretary was authorized (1) to close the vote on candidates for S. E. C. within Greater New York on January 16; (2) then tabulate the same, and (3) send out the names of the successful nominees to a general vote of all the Sections in the state, the same to close on March 1.

The following financial report for December was received and adopted:

Income—Stamps, $114.70; State Agitation Fund, $39.70; Mileage Fund, $27.30; $181.70.

Expense—N. E. C., Stamps, $70; Agitation, $20; Geo. Signarovitz, return loan, $30; Postage, Corresp. Bureau. 60c.; Postage and Sundries, 58c.; $121.18.

Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

N. J., S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten street, Sunday, January 13. P. L. Quinlan in the chair. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Chas. Fallath, about meeting and speaker; John Hossack, on N. E. C. delegate; J. Eck, reporting having secured Bagelman's Hall for State Convention, also financial report of Section Hoboken; G. Peterson, on vote of member for N. E. C.

Reports of sections: Essex County upon holding about 50 meeting during the last campaign, and will hold lectures this winter; raised $22.50 for Daily People moving fund. Passaic County collecting for moving fund. And will hold a special meeting January 25, to elect delegates to next convention.

Action of Section Hoboken in securing Bagelmann's Hall, 107 Washington street, Hoboken for State convention to be held on February 22, Washington Birthday at 10 a. m. was endorsed.

Secretary action on N. E. C. sub-committee's report, endorsed.

An invitation is extended to members at large and sympathizers to attend the convention.

An order was drawn on Treasurer to pay delegates expenses to N. E. C. meeting. Adjourned.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION.

Entertainment, Euchre and Lunch will be given by the Cincinnati I. W. W. Council at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets, SATURDAY evening, January 26th. Everybody come and bring your friends for a good time.

WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE LAND

ARE CLAMORING FOR I. W. W. ORGANIZERS—THE ORGANIZATION MEETS THE APPROVAL OF PROLETARIANS EVERYWHERE.

LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES!

The Referendum Vote Is Overwhelmingly Against the Reactionists.
See Report in Bulletin No. 5.

To All Members and Supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers:—

Splendid and admirable was the response of the working class of this land to the urgent appeal of recent date. Permeated with the glorious spirit of an army always prepared for the battle, the members and many supporters of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World have, by their combined, intelligently-directed efforts, repelled the brazen attacks of criminal tools of the capitalist class and spoiled the schemes of vicious conspirators, who conjointly worked for the destruction of this organization. No event in the history of the labor movement has so magnificently revealed the growing self-dependence of class conscious proletarians. This showing again reassured the conviction that the working class of this age will be able to settle all vital problems now agitating the minds of millions.

Indeed surprising!—When Sherman engaged the thugs of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency for the purpose of overriding the expressed will of chosen representatives of the working class, he little anticipated that the acts of such dastardly nature would stir up the workers the land over. He little thought that the brazen affront would arouse the dormant spirit of revolt of thousands.

Not a piece of paper, not a cent on hand on the day when the grafters and thugs barricaded the old headquarters and took possession of funds and supplies.

The value of stock in books, in buttons, in literature, in furniture exceeded $3,000.00. On October 3, the sum of $720.00 was just paid for a new supply of buttons—all these things, paid with money received from proletarians, fell into the hands of Sherman and his coterie of criminals. The mailing list, the addresses of all local unions, all other documents, everything in their possession! It required, indeed, the combined, self-sacrificing support of all true and unflinching industrial unionists to ward off the disastrous effects that the conspirators thought would surely follow.

The conspirators were beaten at their own game! The ruling of the court, the findings of the Master in Chancery are such that they will strike the last fatal blows against the framework of lies, slander and vituperation behind which the conspirators had found refuge.

With the barnacles vitually removed, the Industrial Workers of the World can now again appear before the workers of this land and point to them the only way to their emancipation from the thralldom of economic slavery!

There was no necessity of making special appeals,—unsolicited did you hurry to the rescue of the organization, the very life of which was endangered by the acts of those usurpers!

Now that the danger-line is passed, you are all entitled to learn the exact conditions!

In about two weeks from now all unions will be supplied with the first financial report since the convention. You will find therein that the bills contracted by the convention, and the subsequent expenses in the court proceedings have consumed the larger part of all revenues. Nearly two thousand dollars were paid for new stock of supplies, and not all that should be on hand could be purchased.

Meanwhile the workers throughout the land are clamoring for organizers of the I. W. W. The hundreds and thousands of requests could not be ignored. In fact the Executive Board was unable to accommodate all; and for lack of finances many good opportunities were neglected.

The coal miners, the textile workers, the hundred thousands of proletarians in the metal and machinery industries and in many other industrial fields are ready to connect themselves with the Industrial Workers of the World, but they want to organize right from the start, and for this purpose alone must intellectually well-equipped organizers be put in the field.

All the literature and constitution of the I. W. W. must be translated and printed in at least ten different languages.

Organizers who command the language of their native land and can expound the basic principle of Industrial Unionism, must be sent among the millions of their countrymen living in this country; the propaganda of education must continue simultaneously with the constructive work necessary.

Money advanced by liberal supporters of the working class should be refunded! Five thousand dollars should be raised to meet the stringency and to assure good organizers that they can be kept in the field without interruption.

Every valiant member of the I. W. W. knows that it is possible to raise that amount in less than a month's time! You can do it! And you will do it!

The Industrial Workers of the World are not one hundred years ahead of time—as sneeringly remarked by C. O. Sherman at the last I. W. W. convention. The organization, its forms and program, finds the approval of all thinking proletarians everywhere! But the workers want to be shown that their interests are well taken care of in the I. W. W. They must therefore be organized!

Fellow workers, you know now the true condition of affairs. This will certainly be sufficient!

This circular should be read before the local unions, and each union, or branch thereof, should immediately select a committee for the raising of funds for the purpose outlined in this letter!

Encouraged, as you ought to be, over the great progress made since the close of the convention, yet more encouragement will be given if all members and supporters of the I. W. W. procure and provide, by their combined efforts, the necessary funds to assure the continuation of the propaganda work among the wage workers of this country! Send in your orders for the Report of Convention Proceedings, $1.00; the "Handbook," 10c.; and subscribe for the Industrial Bulletin, 50c.

By order of the Local Advisory Board and Approved by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W.

Address, Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer, Room 310, Bush Temple, Chicago avenue and N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

RED SUNDAY IN BOSTON.

The Socialist Labor Party, Socialist Party, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Russian Bund, Armenian Social Democrats, Boston Industrial Workers of the World, Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, and Finnish organizations, have made arrangements to commemorate Red Sunday, by a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, WEDNSEDAY evening, January 23.

The meeting will be preceeded by a parade, which will start at 7:30 p. m. from Castle Square, going through Tremont street to Hall.

The meeting will commence at 8 p. m. Noted speakers from the various organizations will address the meeting.

PRICE REDUCED.

The New York Labor News Company has kindly given free storage to the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference pamphlets, but now that the Labor News must change its quarters the undersigned feel that the institution should not be burdened with these pamphlets and in order to move them out the price is reduced to 3 cents each, in lots of 25 or more copies.

Send orders to James M. Reilly, 308 Clerk street, Jersey City, N. J., or John Hossack, P. O. Box, 1576, New York City. Order Now.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Three weeks ending Jan. 12 1907,

A. M. Scherzer, New York City, .	$ 1.00
Collection by August Gillhaus, ..	3.00
F. Lefkowitz, New York City ...	50
C. B. Adair, San Francisco	50
Gustave Yoga, Humboldt, Cal. ..	50
9th and 11th A. D. New York City	2.40
Collection, Jerome, Ariz. by Gillhaus	10.05
Stephen Long, Phoenix, Ariz. ...	1.45
F. Velarde, Phoenix, Ariz.	55
Jerome Miners' Union, Jerome, Ariz.	25.00
Holger Schmolfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
J. C. Anderson, Lester, Wash. ...	5.00
Paul Lobsch, Bridgewater, Mass.	1.00
August Gillhaus, commission on subs and literature, November. December, 1906	12.90
Total	$64.85

Frank Bohn.

ATTENTION PROVIDENCE.

The most important meeting held by Section Providence in a long time will take place TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 81 Dyer street, Room 8, at 8 P. M. Changes proposed are of such a nature that make it imperative for every member to attend.

Organizer.

INDUSTRIALISM

AMONG BREWERS CAUSE OF COLUMBUS A. F. OF L. ROW.

Columbus, Ohio, January 8.—The Brewery Wokrers have been flooding Columbus with a leaflet, which shows what it is that has roused up the labor leaders to revoke the Trades Assembly charter. It is the idea of Industrialism so strongly maintained by the Brewers. The leaflet reads:

To the Union Men and Union Sympathizers of Columbus, O.!

Dear Brothers:

No doubt, you have read the many reports in the local press concerning the agitation on the local labor situation. So much contradictory matter has been published, columns of interviews with so-called labor leaders have appeared, threats have been made of revoking charters, bursting Unions, and re-organizing the Central Body. All kinds of calamities have been prophesied, much irresponsible talk has been indulged in, but so far no clear statement has been published setting forth the points at issue.

As the attacked organization, we, the Brewery Workers, have until now refrained from airing our grievances in public. We well know that the sensational publicity of internal dissension in public circles can only be detrimental to the cause of organized labor, and we have no patience with men who abuse their trust by rushing in print at the slightest provocation. At the same time, we regard it as our duty to present to the workers of this city our side of the controversy.

All the facts presented in this circular can be substantiated through documentary evidence and the testimony of well-known loyal Union men.

The points at issue are: **"Shall Industrial or Craft Unionism prevail, shall the Brewery Workers maintain the present compact and efficient industrial organization, or shall they be divided in numerous craft unions, thereby inviting the inevitable destruction of our organization."**

The present unpleasantness has been brought about by the "Union of Stationary Firemen and Engineers" claiming jurisdiction over the "Stationary Engineers and Firemen" engaged in the Brewery trade, and by the Brewery Workers' refusal to surrender jurisdiction over those crafts. To better understand the claims of the Brewery Workers, it will be necessary to give a short history leading up to the present jurisdiction fight. Permit us to state the following facts:

Fact One.

In the year 1887 the "A. F. of L." granted a charter to the United Brewery Workers, stipulating **"that in order to bring about more harmony and a closer affiliation in the Brewery trades, the Brewery Workers shall have the right to organize all men engaged in the brewery industry."**

Fact Two.

Acting under this charter the Brewery Workers organized the Engineers and Firemen and all other un-organized crafts in the Breweries. This was ten years before the Engineers and Firemen formed a craft organization of their own in this locality.

Fact Three.

During the Brewers' Strike, in the year 1903, the newly-organized Engineers and Firemen obtained a contract from the Brewery Bosses, by filling the places of the striking Engineers and Firemen affiliated with the Brewery Workers. Not content to "scab" on their brothers, the striking Engineers and Firemen, they endeavored and partly succeeded in furnishing scabs to fill the places of the striking Brewery Workers, and this was done against the protest of the members of Local No. 89 of the Engineers' Union. One of their National Officers, Mr. Geo. V. Lighthall, at the request and at the expense of the Brewery Bosses, toured the State urging the Unions to disregard the boycott declared by the Brewery Workers against the bosses.

Fact Four.

At the Toronto Council of the A. F. of L., the contracts entered into by our opponents were declared null and void, and it was decided that new contracts should be entered into, which should expire at the same time as those entered into by the Brewery Workers, and Mr. Pierce was sent here as the personal representative of Mr. Gompers to see that this decision was carried out. Complying with the terms of this decision, the Brewery Workers, Bottlers, Beer Drivers, and Stationary Engineers and Firemen, entered into new contracts in the latter part of May, 1903—all contracts to expire on the first day of April, 1906.

It may also be stated here that Mr. J. D. Pierce, special representative, and in his capacity as National Organizer of the A. F. of L., signed and witnessed the contract entered into between the Engineers and Firemen and the Brewery Bosses. No one suspicioned at that time, nor during the intervening three years, that anything was wrong with the contract of the Stationary Engineers and Firemen.

Fact Five.

When the time arrived for the expiration of the old contracts, it was discovered that while all the contracts in the hands of the different labor organizations expired on the first day of April, 1906, the contract of the Stationary Engineers and Firemen, in the possession of the Brewery Workers, did not expire until one year later, that is, in 1907.

The important question arises here: "Did the Stationary Engineers and Firemen wilfully violate the "Toronto Decision,"—was it a clear case of breach of faith, or did some one not connected with that organization change the date of that contract after it had been signed and delivered into the hands of the Brewery Bosses?

It must be remembered that all the contracts, even the one remaining in the hands of the Engineers and Firemen, are dated 1906, and that only one duplicate, the one in the possession of the Brewery Bosses, is dated 1907. No one can be found who is willing to shoulder the responsibility for this odious transaction. The national officers of the Engineers and Firemen disclaim all knowledge [illegible] the "1907" contract. Mr. Pierce stoutly maintains that he never signed a 1907 contract, and all aim to shift the odium of this dirty deal unto the shoulders of a man now in the grave, who, they claim, may have changed or switched that one contract.

We will be charitable with the living and assume that the one in the grave, while living, changed that date; let us assume that Mr. Geo. V. Lighthall, Mr. C. L. Shamp, and Mr. J. D. Pierce, acted in good faith and did not knowingly betray five hundred loyal union men, and assuming all that have we then not the right to expect that Mr. Pierce, Mr. Buede and Mr. Snelling, manly and honestly repudiate that one forged contract, and stand by the ten or fifteen contracts remaining in the hands of their fellow-workers, and which all bear the date of 1906? This is what we expected them to do as honorable men. And what do we find now!—Mr. Pierce, Mr. Buede, and Mr. Snelling, with the rest of those who remain of the Stationary Engineers and Firemens' Union, have ratified what they called a forged agreement, by endorsing the one 1907 contract, and by repudiating the many 1906 contracts and the Toronto decision.

Over forty members of the Firemens' Union repudiated the action of their national officers, bolted their union and rejoined their old organization, the Brewery Workers, as Local No. 80. The A. F. of L. accepted the per capita tax of Local No. 80, thus recognizing them as a bona fide labor organization, and the Trades Assembly, to force them back into an organization that had sold and betrayed them, is the real cause of the trouble in the Trades and Labor Assembly.

An overwhelming majority of the Delegates of the Central Body, understanding the real situation, stand loyally to the Brewery Workers. They never will be parties to an attempt to ruin, or even weaken our body. And Mr. Pierce is well aware of that fact. He knows that he will receive neither aid nor comfort from that Body, and hence he speaks of revoking the charters and of reorganizing the Trades and Labor Assembly. He may succeed in that, but we hope not. After all a charter is only a piece of paper, and whether it hangs on the walls of the Trades Assembly or reposes on a dusty shelf at the Washington headquarters of the A. F. of L., matters but little, the spirit which arrays the majority of the Trades Assembly on the side of the Brewery Workers will not be broken by the removal of that venerable document.

Neither do we think that the rank and file of Columbus Union Men would be shortsighted enough to countenance the breaking of the backbone of the Brewers' Union, nor stand idly by and watch the **destruction of the Central Body by a few repudiated and unscrupulous outsiders.**

The Brewery Workers will maintain their splendid organization in spite of all attacks, whether those attacks come from the common enemy on the outside, or from self-gain seeking unprincipled Labor Leaders on the inside.

Never again will we permit a branch of the parent body to be torn from us, to be betrayed, sold out and humiliated, as it happened in the case of the Engineers and Firemen.

We are strong enough and willing enough to protect the men in our ranks.

We are intelligent enough to distinguish the figure 6 from the figure 7, and honest enough to stick to our contracts as we made them, and not as someone has changed them.

The United Men who know us, know our loyalty to the cause of Labor; no Union in trouble [illegible] appealed to [illegible] in vain, and if every Labor organization in Columbus would support the Label as we support it, there would not be a piece of scab goods in the city.

We rest our case with you, fellow workers—decide for yourselves whether it is better for the common good to present to the enemy a compact industrial organization or to be dividing in warring, jarring crafts, and be defeated seperately, as has happened over and over again to isolated crafts in this and every other city.

We know we are right in fighting for the unbroken front. The future will bear us out, and we sincerely hope that you fellow-workers will not desert us in the present crisis, but will stand manfully on the side of Right and Progress as against re-action and fakerism.

But, whatever may happen, you will always find us ever true and ever faithful to the "Cause of True Unionism."

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee of the United Brewery Workers.
[Seal.]

COLUMBUS, O., ATTENTION.

The meeting at which Arthur Keep was to speak on "The Present Labor Situation In Columbus," and which was to have been held at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, under the auspices of L. U., 257, I. W. W., last Sunday, will be held instead on SUNDAY, January 20, at 2:30 p. m. The reasons for postponement will be given at this meeting. Workingmen and workingwomen are invited to attend.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION.

On SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1907, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Daniel De Leon will lecture at Parsons' Theatre on "Industrial Unionism."

This announcement will be sufficient for all who are directly interested; but they should at the same time make it their special business to induce as many of their shopmates as possible to be present also, in order to fill the theatre to its utmost capacity.

Admission will be fifteen cents. Tickets may be had from members and at headquarters, 34 Elm street.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

I. W. W. CIGARS
H. D. DEUTSCH, Mfr.
121 EAST 113TH STREET,
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MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.